(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Sphingosines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Angiogenic factors
Apolipoproteins
CD14 (antigen)
CD19 (antigen)
CD22 (antigen)
CD36 (antigen)
CD44 (antigen)
CD80 (antigen)
CD86 (antigen)
Chemokine receptors
Chemokines
Chemotactic factors
Chimeric gene
Corticosteroid receptors
Cytokines
G proteins (guanine nucleotide-binding proteins)
Gene, animal
Gene, microbial
Glycophorins
Growth factor receptors
Heavy metals
Interleukin 1
Interleukin 2
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 4
Ligands
Lipid A
Lipopolysaccharides
Lipoproteins
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Mannose receptors
Metallothioneins
Mycolic acids
Peptidoglycans
Promoter (genetic element)
Scavenger receptors
TCR (T cell receptors)
Transcription factors
Tumor necrosis factor receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid **conjugates** loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Antigens
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES

(Uses)
(superantigens; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surface; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor antigen; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplasm and infection)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)
(tumor suppressor-inactivating; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplasm and infection)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor suppressor; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor-associated, lipid-based; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Vaccines
(tumor; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT DNA
RNA
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(vaccine; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplasm and infection)

IT Antitumor agents
(vaccines; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Equine encephalosis virus
Vaccinia virus
(vector; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplasm and infection)

IT Lipoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(very-low-d.; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Infection
(viral; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen

presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT Hemolysins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β-hemolysins; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT 9001-13-2P, Coagulase
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Staphylococcal; superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT 196764-84-8P, GenBank U71383 392016-27-2P, GenBank U71382
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT 57-88-5DP, Cholesterol, 9-Hydroxy-10,12-octadecadienoic acid complexes
542-78-9P, Malondialdehyde 566-27-8P, 7β-Hydroxycholesterol
566-28-9P, 7-Ketocholesterol 1250-95-9P, 5α,6α-Epoxycholesterol 9002-06-6P, Thymidine kinase 9076-68-0P, Ceramide galactosyltransferase 15514-85-9P, 9-Hydroxy-10,12-octadecadienoic acid
18104-45-5P, 13-HODE 36871-91-7P, 7β-Hydroperoxycholesterol
37326-33-3P, **Hyaluronidase** 75899-68-2P, 4 Hydroxynonenal
86090-08-6P, Angiostatin 125978-95-2P, Nitric oxide synthase
127464-60-2P, Vascular endothelial growth factor
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

IT 140879-24-9, Proteasome
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(superantigen-glycolipid conjugates loaded onto antigen presening cells for adoptive immunotherapy of neoplastic and infectious diseases)

L46 ANSWER 25 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:888768 HCAPLUS
DN 137:363699
ED Entered STN: 22 Nov 2002
TI Preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection
IN Cook, Christian John; Wu, Yinqiu; Mitchell, John Stanton
PA The Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand Limited, N. Z.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C07K014-77
ICS C07J033-00; C07J043-00; G01N033-72; G01N033-53; G01N033-531
CC 2-1 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 9, 32
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002092631	A1	20021121	WO 2002-NZ92	20020514
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	NZ 511705	A	20040326	NZ 2001-511705	20010514
	EP 1404717	A1	20040407	EP 2002-738989	20020514
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2004171069	A1	20040902	US 2004-477191	20040114
PRAI	NZ 2001-511705	A	20010514		
	WO 2002-NZ92	W	20020514		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002092631	ICM	C07K014-77
	ICS	C07J033-00; C07J043-00; G01N033-72; G01N033-53; G01N033-531
US 2004171069	ECLA	C07J033/00+IPC; C07J043/00+IPC; G01N033/543M

OS MARPAT 137:363699

AB A hapten-linker-large group **conjugate** for use in a rapid assay, wherein the assay is kinetic-based not approaching equilibrium, the hapten-linker-large group **conjugate** being of the general formula: X - W - Y - Z wherein:X is a hapten; W is an optional thioether or ether group; Y is a linker of 10 or more atoms in length; and Z is a large group of sufficient size to provide **steric** hindrance with respect to the binding of X to a ligand in the absence of Y. Also provided are processes for the production of the **conjugates**, assay methods and kits.

ST steroid linker large group **conjugate** rapid immunoassay; hapten linker large group **conjugate** rapid immunoassay

IT Immunoassay
(SPR (Surface plasmon resonance); preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Indicators
(as **conjugate** large group; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Ovalbumin
Proteins
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(as **conjugate** large group; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Milk analysis
(determination of milk progesterone; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Immunoassay

(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, direct or competitive ELISA; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Immunoassay
(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Sterols
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(esters; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Immunoassay
(immunoadsorption chromatog.; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Biosensors
(immunosensors; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(ligand in assay; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal, ligand in assay; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Peptides, analysis
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study)
(polypeptides as **conjugate** large group; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Immunoassay
Test kits
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Haptens
Steroids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT Size-exclusion chromatography
(rapid immunoassay by size exclusion chromatog.; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

IT 7440-57-5, Colloidal gold, uses
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(as part of the detection system; preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and

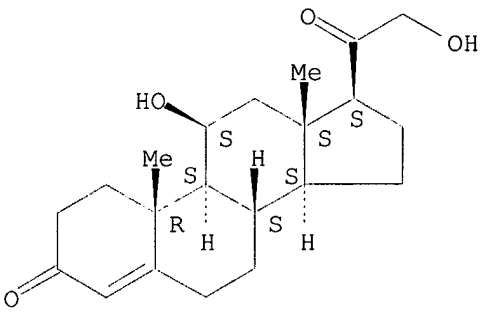
specific application to steroid detection)
IT **50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7,** Hydrocortisone 57-83-0, Progesterone, analysis 58-22-0, Testosterone 64-85-7, 21-Hydroxyprogesterone 68-96-2, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone **80-75-1,** 11α-Hydroxyprogesterone 510-64-5 1662-06-2, 17α,20β-Dihydroxy-4-pregnen-3-one
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation of hapten-**linker**-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)
IT 40845-01-0D, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 475503-52-7
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)
IT 81983-26-8DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 81983-42-8DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 455333-64-9DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 455333-66-1DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 475503-48-1DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 475503-50-5DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin 475503-51-6DP, **conjugates** with ovalbumin
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)
IT 60-32-2, 6-Aminocaproic acid 538-75-0 4246-51-9 6066-82-6, Hydroxysuccinimide 40844-99-3 81983-26-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)
IT 81983-42-8P 194920-62-2P 455333-63-8P 455333-64-9P 455333-65-0P 455333-66-1P 475503-47-0P 475503-48-1P 475503-49-2P 475503-50-5P 475503-51-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of hapten-linker-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)
RE.CNT 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) American Cyanamid Company; EP 313873 A1 1989 HCAPLUS
(2) Annunziato, M; Bioconjugate Chemistry 1993, V4(3), P212 HCAPLUS
(3) Bieniarz, C; US 5191066 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(4) Bieniarz, C; Bioconjugate Chemistry 1996, V7, P88 HCAPLUS
(5) Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; EP 398305 B1 1990 HCAPLUS
(6) Bristol-Myers Squibb Company; WO 9723243 A1 1997 HCAPLUS
(7) Brummond, B; US 5578457 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(8) Chiron Corporation; WO 0116306 A2 2001 HCAPLUS
(9) Danielson, S; US 5298403 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(10) Genentech Inc; WO 9010448 A2 1990 HCAPLUS
(11) Gilead Sciences Inc; WO 9114696 A1 1991 HCAPLUS
(12) Greenwald, R; US 6251382 B1 2001 HCAPLUS
(13) Hamann, P; US 5773001 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(14) Institut Fur Diagnostikforschunb Gmbh And der Freien Universitat Berlin; AU 9212147 A 1992 HCAPLUS
(15) Institut Fur Diagnostikforschung Gmbh And der Freien Universitat Berlin; AU 9212148 A 1992 HCAPLUS

(16) Institut Fur Diagnostikforschung Gmbh And der Freien Universitat Berlin; CA 2156618 A1 1994 HCAPLUS
(17) Kesel, A; WO 9957124 A1 1999 HCAPLUS
(18) Khanna, P; US 4351760 A 1982 HCAPLUS
(19) Magda, D; US 6022959 A 2000 HCAPLUS
(20) Merck & Co Inc; WO 9715316 A1 1997 HCAPLUS
(21) Neuenhofer, S; US 5834206 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(22) Nst Neurosurvival Technologies Ltd; WO 0132662 A2 2001 HCAPLUS
(23) Ortho-Clinical Diagnostics Inc; EP 992512 A2 2000 HCAPLUS
(24) Pe Corporation; WO 0132783 A1 2001 HCAPLUS
(25) Protein Delivery Inc; WO 0009073 A2 2000 HCAPLUS
(26) Roche Diagnostics Corporation; WO 9963346 A1 1999 HCAPLUS
(27) Sclavo Inc; WO 8900291 A1 1989 HCAPLUS
(28) Steffan, G; DE 19814814 A1 1999 HCAPLUS
(29) Swain, P; US 5876727 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(30) The Liposome Company Inc; WO 0100247 A1 2001 HCAPLUS
(31) Ullman, E; US 4039385 1977 HCAPLUS

IT **50-22-6, Corticosterone 50-23-7,** Hydrocortisone **80-75-1,** 11α-Hydroxyprogesterone
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(preparation of hapten-**linker**-large group **conjugates** for use in a rapid kinetic-based immunoassay and specific application to steroid detection)

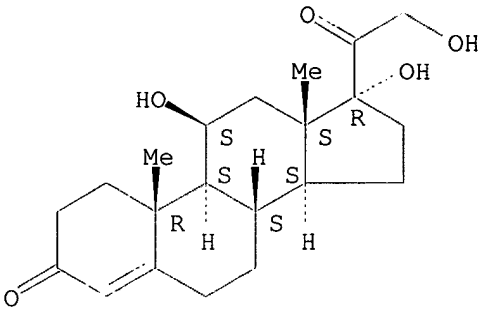
RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



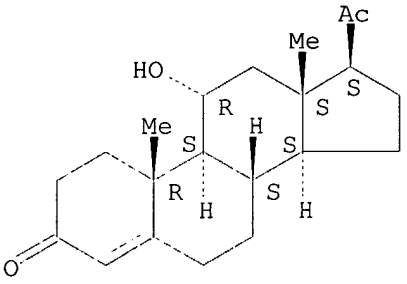
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 80-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11-hydroxy-, (11α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 26 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:832576 HCAPLUS
DN 137:346197
ED Entered STN: 01 Nov 2002
TI Treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent
IN Nyce, Jonathan W.; Li, Yukui; Sandrasagra, Anthony; Katz, Evan; Pabalan, Jonathan; Aguilar, Douglas; Miller, Shoreh; Tang, Lei; Shahabuddin, Syed
PA Epigenesis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 764 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002085309	A2	20021031	WO 2002-US13143	20020423

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,

CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2004049022	A1	20040311	US 2003-627930	20030725
PRAI	US 2001-286036P	P	20010424		
	WO 2002-US13135	A2	20020423		
	WO 2002-US13143	A2	20020423		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002085309	ICM	A61K

OS MARPAT 137:346197

AB This patent relates to a composition comprising a carrier, oligonucleotides (oligos) that are antisense to adenosine receptors, and contain low amts. of or no adenosine (A), plus bronchodilating agents. All antisense oligonucleotides designed in accordance with the invention were highly effective at countering or reducing effects mediated by the receptors to which they are targeted. Two antisense phosphorothioated oligos targeting human adenosine A1 receptor mRNA, one targeting adenosine A2b receptor, and two targeting an A3 receptor are capable of countering the effect of exogenously administered adenosine which is mediated by the specific receptor they are targeted to. The activity of the antisense oligos are specific to the target and substitutively fail to inhibit another target. An oligonucleotide wherein the phosphodiester bonds are substituted with phosphorothioate bonds evidenced an unexpected superiority over the phosphodiester antisense oligo. In addition, they result in extremely low or non-existent deleterious side effects or toxicity. This represents 100% success in providing agents that are highly effective and specific in the treatment of bronchoconstriction and/or inflammation. These agents and the composition and formulations provided are suitable for the treatment of respiratory tract, pulmonary and malignant diseases associated with bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation and allergies, impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary effects afflict the lungs of a subject, such as allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, allergic rhinitis, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary fibrosis, RDA, COPD, and cancers, among others. The present agents and composition may be administered preventatively, prophylactically or therapeutically in conjunction with other therapies, or may be utilized as a substitute for therapies that have significant, neg. side effects. The method of the present invention is also practiced with antisense oligonucleotides targeted to many genes, mRNAs and their corresponding proteins in essential the same manner.

ST respiratory disease treatment antisense oligonucleotide bronchodilator; lung disease treatment antisense oligonucleotide bronchodilator; bronchoconstriction treatment antisense oligonucleotide bronchodilator; adenosine receptor antisense oligonucleotide respiratory disease

IT Syntaxins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(11, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(11-17 lysine-rich leukemia gene, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Keratins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(18, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense

oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Laminins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(AP-1 (activator protein 1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT ADP ribosylation factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ARF-7, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Adenosine receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(A1, reducing levels of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Adenosine receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(A2B, reducing levels of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Adenosine receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(A3, reducing levels of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Filamin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(B, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Bradykinin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(B1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Bradykinin receptors
Bradykinin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(B2, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(C-terminal-binding, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(C/EBP-β (CCAAT box/enhancer element-binding protein β), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CAP (adenylate cyclase-associated protein), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung

diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CCR1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CCR2, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CCR3, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CCR4, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CCR5, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Diglycerides
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CDP derivs., surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(CGI-142, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Molecular chaperones
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(DnaJ, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Selectins
Selectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(E-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ERj3, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(FK5-binding, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA

encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (GATA-3, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Histones
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (H2A, family member N, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT High-mobility group proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (HMG-I(Y), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT High-mobility group proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (HMG1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT High-mobility group proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (HMG17, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (HSP 40, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Animal cell line
(HTB-54, treatment of human lung adenocarcioma; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (ICAM-1 (intercellular adhesion mol. 1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (ICAM-2 (intercellular adhesion mol. 2), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (ICAM-3 (intercellular adhesion mol. 3), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (IE175 (immediate-early, 175 **kDa**), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (ISGF, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding;

treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Immunoglobulin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (IgE, high affinity, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Selectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (L-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lipoprotein receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (LDL, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (MAdCAM-1 (mucosal addressin cell adhesion mol.-1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cytokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (MBP (major basic protein), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (NF-κB (nuclear factor of κ light chain gene enhancer in B-cells), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (NFAT1 (nuclear factor of activated T-cell, 1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (Nef-associated factor 1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Selectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (P-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (PECAM-1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Protein motifs
(PH (pleckstrin homol.) domain, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Glycoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(PSGL-1 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RANTES, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(RNA helicase, protein related to, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Ribozymes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(RNA-inactivating agent; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Calcium-binding proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(S-100, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SP-A, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SP-B, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SP-C, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SP-D, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(SP-E, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(STAT4 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 4), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(STAT6 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 6), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Tryptase, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding;

treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (VCAM-1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Myosins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (X, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (actin-binding, 278, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (adducin, 1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Nose, disease
(allergic rhinitis, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Respiratory tract, disease
(allergy, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (antigens Mac-1 (macrophage 1), antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
CD34 (antigen)
CD44 (antigen)
Chemokines
Cyclophilins
Cytokines
Enzymes, biological studies
Eotaxin
Fibronectins
Histamine receptors
Interleukin 1
Interleukin 1 receptors
Interleukin 11
Interleukin 1β
Interleukin 1β
Interleukin 3
Interleukin 3 receptors
Interleukin 4 receptors
Interleukin 5 receptors
Interleukin 8 receptors
Interleukin 9
Interleukin 9
LFA-1 (antigen)

Macrophage inflammatory protein 1β
Macrophage inflammatory protein 2
Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
Muscarinic receptors
Osteonectin
Prostanoid receptors
Receptors
Tachykinin receptors
Tubulins
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Phosphorothioate oligodeoxyribonucleotides
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Heterocyclic compounds
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aromatic, oligonucleotides containing universal bases with thymidine binding
activity; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Heart, disease
(arrhythmia, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Mental disorder
(bipolar disorder, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Bronchi, disease
(bronchitis, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Bronchi
(bronchoconstriction, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(calumenin, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Bronchi, disease
(chronic bronchitis, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lung, disease
(chronic obstructive, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Aging, animal
Anxiety
Burn
Ischemia
Lupus erythematosus
Menopause

Schizophrenia
(cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Imaging agents
(cotreatment with radioactive or fluorescent; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Analgesics
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antacids
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarthritics
Antibacterial agents
Antidepressants
Antidiarrheals
Antihistamines
Antihypertensives
Antihypotensives
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Appetite depressants
Cholinergic antagonists
Contraceptives
Laxatives
Muscle relaxants
Purinoceptor antagonists
Skin preparations (pharmaceutical)
Sunscreens
Tranquilizers
Wound healing promoters
(cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
Bile acids
Glucocorticoids
Growth factors, animal
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cyclosporin A-binding, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Leukotriene receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cysteine-containing, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(diphtheria toxin, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Immunity

Sleep
(disorder, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cosmetics
Drug delivery systems
(emollients, cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lymphokine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(eotaxin, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Skin, disease
(epidermolysis bullosa, junctional, Herlitz's type, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(epilegrin, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene c-mas, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene fork head, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Hair preparations
(growth stimulants, cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hDj9, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Aromatic compounds
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(heterocyclic, oligonucleotides containing universal bases with thymidine binding activity; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lung, disease
(infection, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lung, disease
Respiratory tract, disease
(inflammation, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Interleukin receptors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin 11, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Interleukin 1 receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin 1β, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Interleukin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin 9, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(intermediate filament-associated, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Chloride channel
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(intracellular 1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(karyopherin α, α1 and α2, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ligand-binding, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Chemokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(macrophage inflammatory protein 3, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Chemokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(macrophage inflammatory protein 4, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(melanoma, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Mental disorder
(mood-affecting, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(neutrophil adherence, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA

encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Cytokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (neutrophil chemotactic factor, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Mammalia
(non-human; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT DNA sequences
(of antisense oligonucleotides and their targets; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (p150,95 antigen, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Neurotransmitters
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (peptide, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (plectins, 1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (polyunsatd., n-3, surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study) (programmed cell death 5, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Hypertension
(pulmonary, treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Adenosine receptors
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (reducing levels of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT Lecithins
Lysophosphatidylcholines
Lysophosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidic acids
Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
Phosphatidylglycerols
Phosphatidylinositols
Phosphatidylserines
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Ubiquinones
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung

diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteoglycans, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(testican, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(transmembrane, Fn14, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Pulmonary surfactant
(treating depletion or hyposecretion of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Human
(treatment of lung adenocarcioma HTB-54 cells of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Transplant rejection
(treatment of pulmonary; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Allergy inhibitors
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antitumor agents
Bronchodilators
Drug delivery systems
Gene therapy
Human
(treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Antisense oligonucleotides
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Asthma
Cystic fibrosis
Emphysema
Neoplasm
Pain
Respiratory distress syndrome
Vasoconstriction
(treatment of; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(tumor-associated, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Endothelin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type ETA, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Endothelin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type ETB, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense

oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Tachykinin receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type NK1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type XVII, α1-subunit, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ubiquitin-**conjugating**, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis, cotreatment with agents for; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Potassium channel
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(voltage-gated, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Selectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α4β1 and α4β7, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Tubulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α1-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α2, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Tubulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α2-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α4β1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Tubulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β-, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Proteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β-polypeptide, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense

oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
(β2-, cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 159606-08-3, IκB Kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(1 and 2, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 9001-51-8, Hexokinase 9014-08-8, Enolase 183257-54-7, Heparan sulfate 3-O-sulfotransferase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(1, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 9001-60-9, Lactate dehydrogenase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(A, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 9040-57-7, Ribonucleotide reductase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M2 polypeptide, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 120-73-0D, 1H-Purine, derivs., oligonucleotides containing
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Purines, purine universal bases with thymidine binding activity; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 9001-84-7, Phospholipase A2 9012-25-3, Catechol methyltransferase 9027-73-0, 5'-Nucleotidase 9032-68-2, Cathepsin C 9035-58-9, Blood coagulation factor III 9036-21-9, Phosphodiesterase IV 9046-27-9, γ-Glutamyltransferase 9077-14-9, Farnesyl diphosphate farnesyltransferase 9080-21-1, 7-Dehydrocholesterol reductase 33507-63-0, Substance P 51434-21-0, Stanniocalcin 51982-36-6, Prostaglandin G2 56626-18-7, Fucosyltransferase 65154-06-5, Platelet activating factor 71160-24-2, LTB4 78990-62-2, Calpain 80295-54-1, Complement C5a 80619-02-9, 5-Lipoxygenase 80804-53-1, Complement C3bi 81669-70-7, Metalloproteinase 97501-92-3, Chymase 97501-93-4, Tryptase 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor 114540-95-3, Preproendothelin 122653-71-8, β2-Adrenergic receptor kinase 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 140879-24-9, Proteasome 141436-78-4, Protein kinase C 142243-02-5, MAP kinase 165245-96-5 192140-82-2, Squamous cell carcinoma antigen 1 329900-75-6, Prostaglandin endoperoxide synthase 2 329967-85-3, Cyclooxygenase 1 376596-92-8, β-Defensin 1 424830-41-1, β-Defensin 3 426206-97-5, β-Defensin 2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)
IT 473869-78-2 474039-55-9 474039-56-0 474039-60-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense oligo targeted to human adenosine A1 receptor mRNA; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 474039-59-3
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense oligo targeted to human adenosine A2b receptor mRNA; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 474039-57-1 474039-58-2
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense oligo targeted to human adenosine A3 receptor mRNA; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 299-42-3, Ephedrine 530-08-5, Isoetharine 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 18559-94-9, Albuterol 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 30392-40-6, Bitolterol 38677-81-5, Pirbuterol 72332-33-3, Procaterol 73573-87-2, Formoterol 81732-65-2, Bambuterol 89365-50-4, Salmeterol **136112-01-1**, Seretide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inducible, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 9004-06-2, Elastase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(neutrophil, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 165640-48-2 188162-46-1, GenBank AA278764 188165-32-4, GenBank AA278764 206619-35-4, GenBank AA906703 206701-63-5, GenBank AA909635 209715-34-4, GenBank AI024215 209949-42-8, GenBank AI034360 210257-22-0, GenBank AI038433 210312-00-8, GenBank AI041212 210314-45-7, GenBank AI041482 210675-81-3, GenBank AI051839 212917-21-0, GenBank AI092623 212946-30-0, GenBank AI095492 213174-26-6, GenBank AI096522 214720-89-5, GenBank AI122689 214722-34-6, GenBank AI122807 215829-94-0, GenBank AI125228 215834-71-2, GenBank AI125651 215888-95-2, GenBank AI128305 216915-25-2, GenBank AI138216 225747-61-5, GenBank AF151802 389454-10-8, GenBank AA284245 391563-92-1, GenBank T74688 391780-67-9, GenBank N58473 391840-11-2, GenBank AA293300 391849-65-3, GenBank AA425700 391990-11-7, GenBank AA459692 391992-05-5, GenBank AA463249 392029-03-7, GenBank AA678160
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(nucleotide sequence; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, derivs., oligonucleotides containing
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pyrimidine universal bases with thymidine binding activity; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(reducing sensitivity to or levels of; treatment of respiratory and

lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 53-43-0, Dehydroepiandrosterone 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-03-4 57-04-5, Dihydroxyacetone phosphate 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 62-49-7, Choline 96-26-4, Dihydroxyacetone 107-73-3, Choline phosphate 987-78-0, CDP-Choline 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine 9002-92-0, Brij 35 9002-93-1, Triton X-100 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 11029-02-0D, Dolichol, compds. 17364-18-0, Palmitoyllysophosphatidylcholine 25322-69-4 26336-38-9, Poly(vinyl amine) 37291-72-8, Polyenoic acid 85682-59-3, Survan 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 99732-49-7, Exosurf 106565-43-9, Ethylene-propylene block copolymer 258856-56-3, ALEC
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(surfactant formulation containing; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 2382-65-2D, methylated, oligonucleotides containing
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 890-38-0D, 2'-Deoxyinosine, oligonucleotides containing 4546-68-3D, 2'-Deoxynebularine, oligonucleotides containing 6146-52-7D, 5-Nitroindole, oligonucleotides containing 126128-35-6D, oligonucleotides containing 157066-48-3D, oligonucleotides containing 191421-10-0D, oligonucleotides containing
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(universal base; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

IT 9001-88-1, Phosphorylase kinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(δ, antisense oligo designed for specificity to mRNA encoding; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

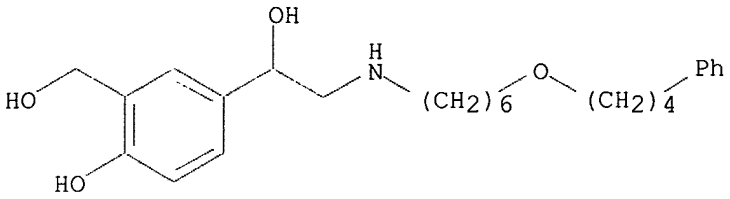
IT **136112-01-1**, Seretide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cotreatment with; treatment of respiratory and lung diseases with antisense oligonucleotides and a bronchodilating agent)

RN 136112-01-1 HCAPLUS

CN Androsta-1,4-diene-17-carbothioic acid, 6,9-difluoro-11-hydroxy-16-methyl-3-oxo-17-(1-oxopropoxy)-, S-(fluoromethyl) ester, (6α,11β,16α,17α)-, mixt. with 4-hydroxy-α1-[[[6-(4-phenylbutoxy)hexyl]amino]methyl]-1,3-benzenedimethanol (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

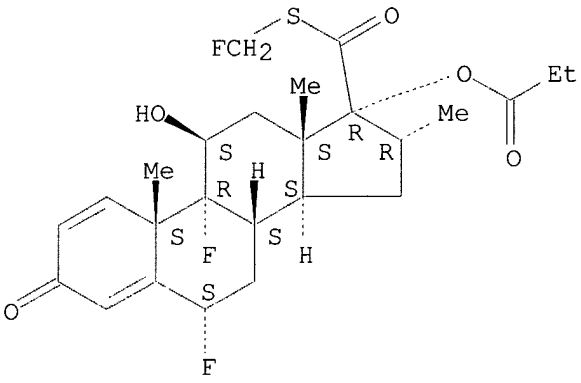
CRN 89365-50-4
CMF C25 H37 N O4



CM 2

CRN 80474-14-2
CMF C25 H31 F3 O5 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 27 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:521933 HCAPLUS
DN 137:108286
ED Entered STN: 12 Jul 2002
TI Antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation
IN Lazarovits, Janette; Hagai, Yocheved; Plaksin, Daniel; Vogel, Tikva; Nimrod, Abraham; Mar-Haim, Hagit; Szanthon, Ester; Richter, Tamar; Amit, Boaz; Kooperman, Lena; Peretz, Tuvia; Levanon, Avigdor
PA Bio-Technology General Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 310 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12N
CC 15-2 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 3, 8, 9, 63
FAN.CNT 5

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002053700	A2	20020711	WO 2001-US49442	20011231
WO 2002053700	A3	20040212		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,

CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,
GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

CA 2433225	AA	20020711	CA 2001-2433225	20011231
EP 1406930	A2	20040414	EP 2001-994330	20011231

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRAI US 2000-258948P	P	20001229	
US 2000-751181	A	20001229	
WO 2001-US49442	W	20011231	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002053700	ICM	C12N

AB The present invention provides epitopes present on cancer cells and important in physiol. phenomena such as cell rolling, metastasis, and inflammation. Therapeutic and diagnostic methods and compns. using antibodies capable of binding to the epitopes are provided. The antibodies or fragments are capable of binding to, e.g. PSGL-1, fibrinogen γ prime, GP1bα, heparin, lumican, complement compound 4 (CC4), interalpha inhibitor and prothrombin. Methods and compns. according to the present invention can be used in diagnosis of and therapy for such diseases as cancer, including tumor growth and metastasis, leukemia, auto-immune disease, and inflammatory disease.

ST antibody fragment epitope cancer metastasis platelet autoimmune disease inflammation

IT Leukemia
(B-cell, acute; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Complement
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CC4; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CD162; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(CD42; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Glycolipoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(GPIbα; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on

cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(IgG; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(IgG; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Glycoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(PSGL-1 (P-selectin glycoprotein ligand-1); antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Leukemia
(acute lymphocytic; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Leukemia
(acute myelogenous; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Platelet (blood)
(aggregation; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Anti-infective agents
Antibacterial agents
Antitumor agents
Antiviral agents
Autoimmune disease
Cardiovascular system, disease
Cell aggregation
DNA sequences
Disulfide group
Drugs
Epitopes
Human
Imaging agents
Immunotherapy
Inflammation
Leukemia
Molecular cloning
Multiple myeloma
Peptidomimetics
Phage display library

Platelet (blood)
Protein sequences
Sulfation
Thrombolytics
Thrombosis
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
Fibrinogens
Glycolipids
Glycoproteins
Lipids, biological studies
Lipopolysaccharides
Lipoproteins
Peptides, biological studies
Radionuclides, biological studies
Toxins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Neoplasm
(cell; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Artery, disease
(coronary, restenosis; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Test kits
(diagnostic; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Adhesion, biological
(disease associated with; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Immunity
(disorder; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT X-ray
(emitter; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer,

metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Pseudomonas
(exotoxin; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Toxins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(exotoxins, Pseudomonas; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(fragments; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Glycoproteins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(glycocalicins; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(heavy chain; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Purpura (disease)
(idiopathic thrombocytopenic; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(immunoconjugates; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(light chain; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lipophilic; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Proteoglycans, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lumicans; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Neoplasm
(metastasis, cell; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Gene
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(open reading frame; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Linking agents
(peptide; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Artery, disease
(restenosis; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Eye, disease
(retinopathy; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Animal cell
(rolling; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT Interferons
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of

tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 442605-19-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(Unclaimed; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 442598-74-5P 442598-75-6P 442598-76-7P 442598-77-8P 442598-81-4P 442598-82-5P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(amino acid sequence; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 212783-31-8 268723-76-8 268723-77-9 442527-61-9 442528-29-2 442528-30-5 442528-31-6 442528-32-7 442528-33-8 442528-34-9 442528-35-0
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 9001-26-7, Prothrombin 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 39346-44-6, Inter-α-trypsin inhibitor 40704-75-4 75037-46-6, Gelonin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-78-2, Aspirin **53-03-2**, Prednisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 57-22-7, Vincristine 58-85-5, Biotin 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 147-94-4, Cytarabine 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid 9013-20-1, Streptavidin 9041-08-1, Dalteparin sodium 10043-66-0, Iodine-131, biological studies 10098-91-6, Yttrium-90, biological studies 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 13968-53-1, Ruthenium-103, biological studies 13981-56-1, Fluorine-18, biological studies 13982-78-0, Mercury-203, biological studies 14041-48-6, Thulium-165, biological studies 14119-09-6, Gallium-67, biological studies 14133-76-7, Technetium-99, biological studies 14158-32-8, Iodine-126, biological studies 14304-79-1, Tellurium-121, biological studies 14331-95-4, Ruthenium-105, biological studies 14390-71-7, Tellurium-122, biological studies 14390-73-9, Tellurium-125, biological studies 14391-22-1, Thulium-167, biological studies 14834-67-4, Iodine-133, biological studies 14885-78-0, Indium-113, biological studies 14900-13-1, Thulium-168, biological studies 14932-42-4, Xenon-133, biological studies 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, cis-Platinum 15678-91-8, Krypton-81, biological studies 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15715-08-9, Iodine-123, biological studies 15750-15-9, Indium-111, biological studies 15756-62-4, Ruthenium-95, biological studies 15757-14-9, Gallium-68, biological studies 15758-35-7, Ruthenium-97, biological studies 15765-39-6, Bromine-77, biological studies 15776-20-2, Bismuth-213, biological studies 20830-81-3, Daunorubicin 21679-14-1, Fludarabine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 33069-62-4, Taxol 33369-51-6 35014-81-4, Rhenium-199, biological

studies 38194-50-2, Sulindac 51146-56-6, Dexibuprofen 51633-78-4, Mercury-167, biological studies 51692-52-5, Rhenium-201, biological studies 51692-56-9, Rhenium-205, biological studies 51803-78-2, Nimesulide 52549-17-4, Pranoprofen 58957-92-9, Idarubicin 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 68206-94-0, Cloricromene 73963-72-1, Cilostazol 74397-12-9, Limaprost 74711-43-6, Zaltoprofen 75706-12-6, Leflunomide 80790-68-7, Morpholinodoxorubicin 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 83712-60-1, Defibrotide 85622-93-1, Temozolomide 90101-16-9, Droxicam 113440-58-7, Calicheamicin 117989-72-7, Uro-Vaxom 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 173146-27-5, Denileukin diftitox 425603-01-6, WinRho SDF
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 2543-43-3
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(**linker** polypeptide; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 442598-78-9P 442598-80-3P
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(nucleotide sequence; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 442605-56-3
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed nucleotide sequence; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 442604-60-6 442604-62-8 442604-63-9 442604-64-0 442604-65-1
442604-66-2 442604-67-3 442604-68-4 442604-69-5 442604-70-8
442604-71-9 442604-72-0 442604-73-1 442604-74-2 442604-75-3
442604-76-4 442604-77-5 442604-78-6 442604-79-7 442604-80-0
442604-81-1 442604-82-2 442604-83-3 442604-84-4 442604-85-5
442604-86-6 442604-87-7 442604-88-8 442604-89-9 442604-90-2
442604-91-3 442604-92-4 442604-93-5 442604-94-6 442604-95-7
442604-96-8 442604-97-9 442604-98-0 442604-99-1 442605-00-7
442605-01-8 442605-02-9 442605-03-0 442605-04-1 442605-05-2
442605-06-3 442605-07-4 442605-08-5 442605-09-6 442605-10-9
442605-11-0 442605-12-1 442605-13-2 442605-14-3 442605-15-4
442605-16-5 442605-17-6 442605-18-7 442605-20-1 442605-21-2
442605-22-3 442605-23-4 442605-24-5 442605-25-6 442605-26-7
442605-27-8 442605-28-9 442605-29-0 442605-30-3 442605-31-4
442605-32-5 442605-33-6 442605-34-7 442605-35-8 442605-36-9
442605-37-0 442605-38-1 442605-39-2 442605-40-5
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed protein sequence; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT 122024-47-9 149298-29-3 245330-86-3 245330-96-5 245331-07-1
245331-15-1 245331-22-0 245331-32-2 245331-36-6 245331-39-9

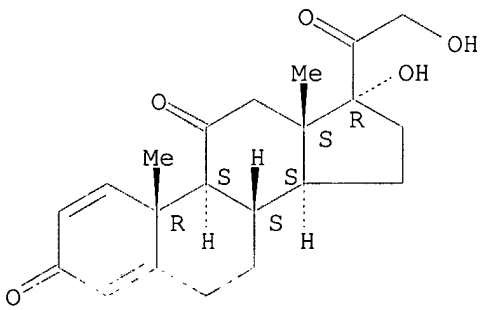
245331-51-5 245331-68-4 245331-74-2 245332-10-9 245333-35-1
245333-43-1 245333-53-3 245333-62-4 245333-65-7 245333-66-8
245333-74-8 245333-75-9 245333-76-0 245333-82-8 245333-90-8
245333-98-6 245334-15-0 245334-24-1 245334-37-6 245334-46-7
245334-69-4 245334-81-0 245334-95-6 245335-03-9 245335-22-2
245335-28-8 245335-54-0 245448-41-3 245448-42-4 245448-43-5
245448-44-6 245448-45-7 245448-46-8 245448-47-9 245448-48-0
245448-49-1 245448-50-4 245448-51-5 245448-52-6 245448-53-7
245448-54-8 245448-55-9 245448-56-0 245448-57-1 245448-58-2
245448-59-3 245448-60-6 245448-61-7 245448-62-8 245448-95-7
245448-96-8 245448-97-9 245448-98-0 245448-99-1 245449-00-7
245449-01-8 245449-02-9 245449-03-0 245449-04-1 245449-05-2
245449-06-3 245449-07-4 245449-08-5 245449-09-6 245449-10-9
245449-11-0 245449-12-1 245449-13-2 245449-15-4 268723-83-7
442527-49-3 442527-50-6 442527-51-7 442527-53-9 442527-54-0
442527-55-1 442527-56-2 442527-57-3 442527-58-4 442527-59-5
442527-60-8 442527-62-0 442527-63-1 442527-64-2 442527-65-3
442527-66-4 442527-67-5 442527-68-6 442527-69-7 442527-70-0
442527-71-1 442527-72-2 442527-73-3 442527-74-4 442527-75-5
442527-76-6 442604-61-7 442605-41-6 442605-42-7 442605-43-8
442605-44-9 442605-45-0 442605-46-1 442605-47-2 442605-48-3
442605-49-4 442605-50-7 442605-51-8 442605-52-9 442605-53-0
442605-54-1 442605-55-2 442605-57-4 442701-09-9

RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

IT **53-03-2**, Prednisone **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
RL: DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antibodies and fragments against epitopes present on cancer, metastatic or leukemia cells and platelets for diagnosis and therapy of tumor, metastasis, leukemia, autoimmune disease, and inflammation)

RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 28 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2002:505406 HCAPLUS
DN 137:57569
ED Entered STN: 05 Jul 2002
TI Method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides
IN Cantor, Jerome O.; Kuo, Jing-Wen; Mihalko, Paul J.; Sachs, Dan; Turino, Gerard
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 79,209. CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-737
ICS A61K031-728; A61K031-727; A61K009-00; A61L009-04
NCL 514054000
CC 1-9 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 7, 14
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002086852	A1	20020704	US 2001-863849	20010523
	US 6391861	B1	20020521	US 1998-79209	19980514
	US 2003171332	A1	20030911	US 2002-174221	20020617
PRAI	US 1998-79209	A2	19980514		
	US 2000-206612P	P	20000523		
	US 2001-863849	A2	20010523		
	US 2001-298369P	P	20010615		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2002086852	ICM	A61K031-737
	ICS	A61K031-728; A61K031-727; A61K009-00; A61L009-04
	NCL	514054000
US 2003171332	ECLA	A61K031/726

AB The present invention relates generally to the field of respiratory therapeutics, and in particular to the treatment of disorders of the lung matrix caused by damage to the elastic fibers of the lung matrix. More specifically, methods and materials are disclosed for the delivery to the lungs of polysaccharides, derivs. thereof and/or drug **conjugates**, used in the treatment and/or prevention of pulmonary disorders. Chondroitin sulfate A, chondroitin sulfate C, heparan sulfate, **hyaluronic** acid HA 227K, HA 587K and HA 890K all demonstrated statistically significant protective effects on Mesogrow-L substrate when it was digested with porcine pancreatic elastase that was statistically significant. Of the substances tested, heparan sulfate seemed to have the greatest protective effect.
ST respiratory therapy pulmonary elastic fiber injury polysaccharide; chondroitin sulfate protection lung elastic fiber; heparan sulfate protection lung elastic fiber; **hyaluronate** protection lung elastic fiber
IT Drug delivery systems
(aerosols, inhalants; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(binding to elastic fibers; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies

RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**conjugates**, with drugs; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Organelle
(elastic fiber; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fluoro, breathable propellant; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Medical goods
(inhalers; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Lung, disease
(injury, pulmonary elastic fiber injury; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liquid instillations; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Drug delivery systems
Drugs
Mammalia
Respiratory tract, disease
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Annexins
Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Interferons
Interleukin 2
Prostaglandins
Surfactant proteins (pulmonary)
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(modified; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Acetyl group
Carboxyl group
(polysaccharide modified with; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Oxidizing agents

(polysaccharides preventing elastic fiber damage by; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(polysaccharides preventing elastic fiber damage by; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders, inhalants; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Emphysema
(prevention or treatment of; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Carbodiimides
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reaction products with polysaccharide; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfated; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT Respiratory tract
(system for delivering polysaccharide formulation to; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT 2321-07-5DP, Fluorescein, **conjugates** with **hyaluronic** acid **9004-61-9DP**, **Hyaluronic** acid, **conjugates** with fluorescein
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-02-2D**, Dexamethasone, esters 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-96-4, Isoetharine hydrochloride 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-88-0, Atropine methyl nitrate **53-06-5**, Cortisone 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 61-33-6, biological studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 100-33-4, Pentamidine 134-72-5, Ephedrine sulfate 299-95-6, Isoproterenol sulfate 525-66-6, Propranolol 616-91-1, n-Acetylcysteine 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E **2152-44-5**, Betamethasone valerate 2644-64-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylcholine **3385-03-3**, Flunisolide **4419-39-0**, Beclomethasone **4419-39-0D**, Beclomethasone, esters 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 7279-75-6, Isoetharine mesylate 9001-27-8 9004-10-8, Insulin,

biological studies 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9041-92-3 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 23031-25-6, Terbutaline 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 24967-93-9, Chondroitin sulfate A 24967-94-0, Chondroitin sulfate B 25322-46-7, Chondroitin sulfate C 30392-41-7, Bitolterol mesylate 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33419-42-0, Etoposide 51022-70-9, Albuterol sulfate 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 62571-86-2, Captopril 72332-33-3, Procaterol 85637-73-6, Atriopeptin 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen activator 439684-78-3
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT 27599-63-9, Fluorescein amine
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT 9004-06-2, Elastase
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(pancreatic or neutrophil, **hyaluronic** acid effect on emphysema induced by; method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

IT **9004-61-9DP**, **Hyaluronic** acid, **conjugates** with fluorescein
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

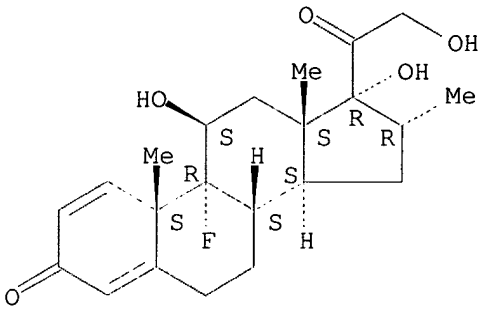
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-02-2D**, Dexamethasone, esters
53-06-5, Cortisone **2152-44-5**, Betamethasone valerate
3385-03-3, Flunisolide **4419-39-0**, Beclomethasone
4419-39-0D, Beclomethasone, esters
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method for treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury using polysaccharides)

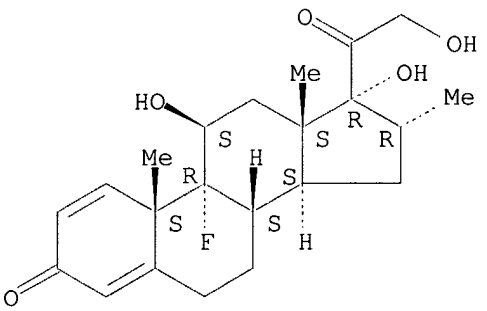
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



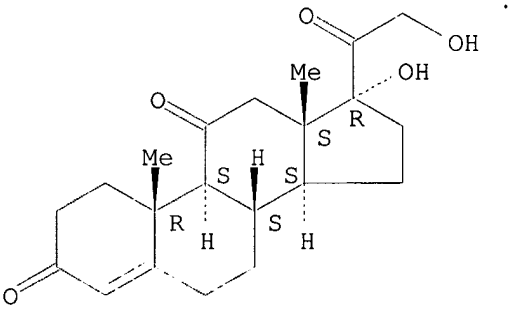
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



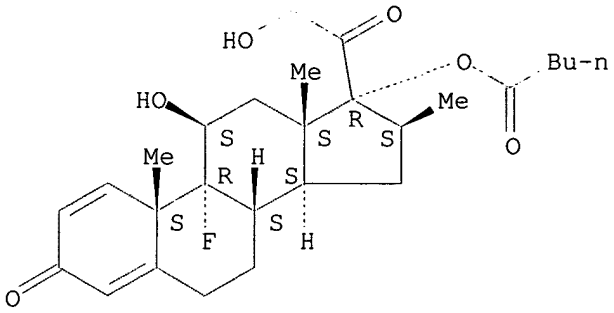
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



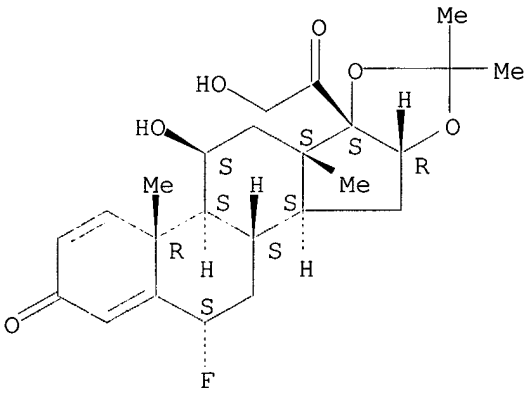
RN 2152-44-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16-methyl-17-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



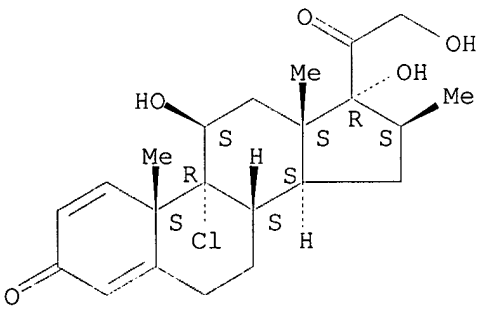
RN 3385-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 6-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16,17-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(oxy)]-, (6α,11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



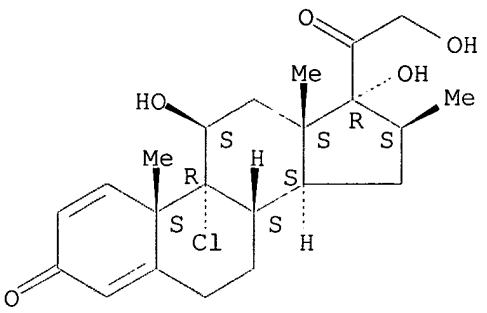
RN 4419-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 4419-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 29 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:72183 HCAPLUS
DN 136:123686
ED Entered STN: 25 Jan 2002
TI Preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films
IN Luo, Yi; Prestwich, Glenn D.; Kirker, Kelly R.
PA University of Utah Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 92 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C08G063-48
ICS C08G063-91; A61K009-14
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 33, 37
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2002006373	A1	20020124	WO 2001-US22556	20010717
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2416698	AA	20020124	CA 2001-2416698	20010717
EP 1305355	A1	20030502	EP 2001-957173	20010717
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI US 2000-218725P	P	20000717		
WO 2001-US22556	W	20010717		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2002006373	ICM	C08G063-48
	ICS	C08G063-91; A61K009-14

AB The present invention provides improved hydrogel films useful for the therapeutic treatment. The invention also provides materials and methods for modification and polymerization of polysaccharides into hydrogel films, which

swell after exposure to a neutral aqueous solution The methods may include modification of a polysaccharide having at least 1 carboxylic acid group into a polysaccharide dihydrazide derivative, which is then crosslinked with a polyaldehyde to create a hydrogel film. The invention also relates to pharmaceutical compns. composed of a pharmaceutical and a hydrogel film of the invention. **Hyaluronic** acid was treated with adipic dihydrazide (ADH) followed by the reaction with PEG-dialdehyde. Hydrogel films were successfully produced when the crosslinking agent (PEG-dialdehyde) was used in a molar ratio of 0.25, 0.5, and 1 relative to ADH.

ST polysaccharide adipic hydrazide PEG hydrogel prepn

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(agonists; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**conjugates**, with toxins; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Medical goods
(dressings; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Viscosity
(enhancing agent; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Drug delivery systems
(hydrogels; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Anesthetics
(local; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Adhesion, biological
Adrenoceptor agonists
Analgesics
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antibacterial agents
Anticonvulsants
Antipyretics
Antitumor agents
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Buffers
Cardiovascular agents
Contraceptives
Crosslinking agents
Elasticity
Elongation, mechanical
Fungicides
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Muscle relaxants
Skin
Tensile strength
Vaccines
Wound healing
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Bone morphogenetic proteins
Fibronectins
Growth factors, animal
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Interleukin 1
Oligonucleotides
Platelet-derived growth factors
Steroids, biological studies
Tumor necrosis factors

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Dialdehydes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(reaction products with polysaccharides; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Contraceptives
(spermicidal; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Transforming growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α-; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(β-; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT Transforming growth factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β-; preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT 1071-93-8DP, Adipic dihydrazide, reaction products polysaccharides **9004-61-9DP**, **Hyaluronic** acid, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 9007-28-7DP, Chondroitin sulfate, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 9067-32-7DP, Sodium **Hyaluronate**, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 24967-93-9DP, Chondroitin 4-sulfate, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 25322-46-7DP, Chondroitin 6-sulfate, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 151709-76-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-22-6**, Corticosterone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone 50-36-2, Cocaine 51-21-8, 5-Fluorouracil 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies **53-03-2**, Prednisone **53-06-5**, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-74-2, Papaverine 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-33-6, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 71-81-8, Isopropamide iodide **83-43-2**, 6α-Methylprednisolone 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 137-58-6, Lidocaine 317-34-0, Aminophylline 465-65-6, Naloxone 564-25-0, Doxycycline 865-21-4, Vinblastine 1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1405-87-4, Bacitracin 4146-43-4D, Butanedioic acid dihydrazide, reaction products polysaccharides 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 9000-11-7D, Carboxymethyl cellulose, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 9000-69-5D, Pectin, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-68-0, Follicle stimulating hormone 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 9005-49-6D, Heparin, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes

9050-30-0D, Heparan sulfate, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 15307-79-6, Diclofenac sodium 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 20247-84-1D, Suberic acid dihydrazide, reaction products polysaccharides 22204-53-1, Naproxen 24967-94-0D, Dermatan sulfate, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 61912-98-9, Insulin-like growth factor 62031-54-3, Fibroblast growth factor 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 62683-29-8, Colony stimulating factor 70226-44-7D, Heparan, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 75634-40-1D, Dermatan, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 106096-93-9, Basic Fibroblast growth factor 106266-06-2, Risperidone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Bergstrom; US 5242828 A 1993 HCAPLUS
(2) Everhart; US 6180288 B1 2001 HCAPLUS
(3) Malmqvist; US 5492840 A 1996 HCAPLUS

IT **9004-61-9DP, Hyaluronic** acid, derivs., reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

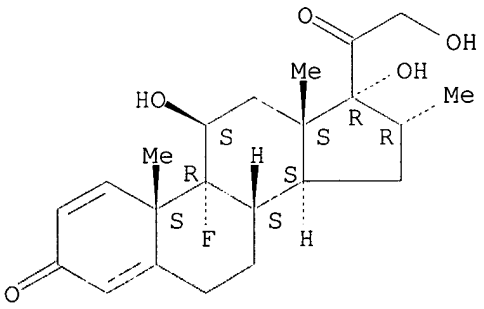
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-22-6**, Corticosterone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone **53-03-2**, Prednisone **53-06-5**, Cortisone **83-43-2**, 6α-Methylprednisolone
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polysaccharide-based hydrogel films)

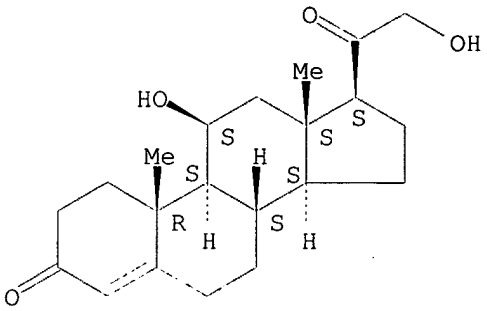
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



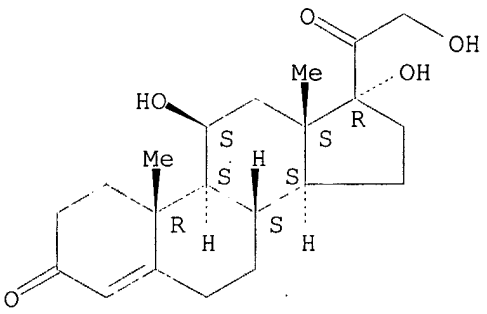
RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



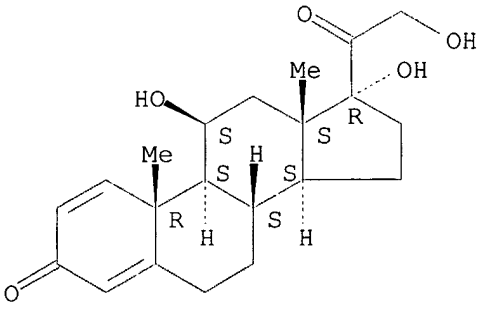
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



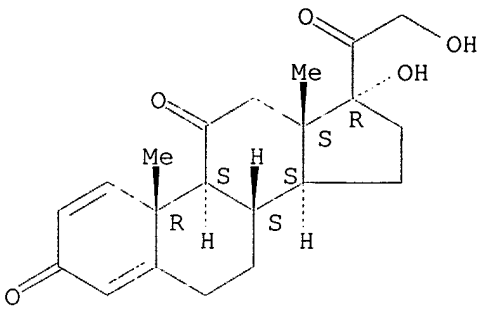
RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



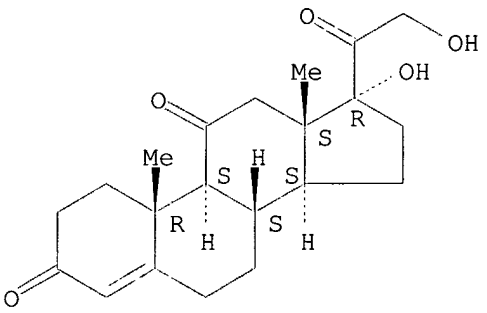
RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



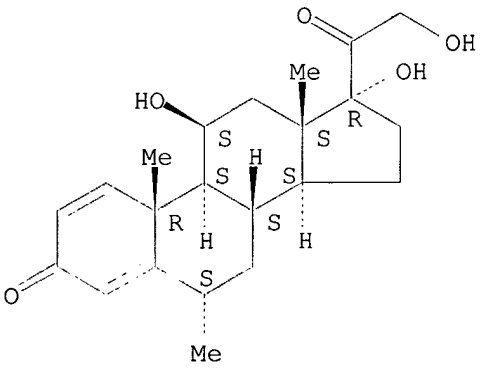
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 83-43-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 30 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:31914 HCAPLUS
DN 136:98820
ED Entered STN: 11 Jan 2002
TI Yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution

using chemical inducers of dimerization
IN Cornish, Virginia W.
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 48 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 490,320.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS C07J043-00
NCL 435006000
CC 9-2 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 7
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002004202	A1	20020110	US 2001-768479	20010124
	US 2004106154	A1	20040603	US 2003-705644	20031110
PRAI	US 2000-490320	A2	20000124		
	US 2001-768479	A3	20010124		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
US 2002004202	ICM	C12Q001-68
	ICS	C07J043-00
	NCL	435006000
US 2002004202	ECLA	C07K005/06H; C07K019/00
US 2004106154	ECLA	C07K005/06H; C07K019/00; G01N033/542

AB The disclosed invention relates to the evolution of enzymes in vivo, and drug screening in vivo through the use of chemical inducers of protein dimerization. The subject invention provides a compound having the formula: H1--X--B-Y--H2 wherein each of H1 and H2 may be the same or different and capable of binding to a receptor which is the same or different; wherein each of X and Y may be present or absent and if present, each may be the same or different spacer moiety; and wherein B is an enzyme cleavable moiety. This invention also provides a method of screening proteins for the ability to catalyze bond cleavage or bond formation, comprising the steps of: (a) providing a cell that expresses a pair of fusion proteins which upon dimerization change a cellular readout; (b) providing the compound of the invention which dimerizes the pair of fusion proteins, said compound comprising two portions coupled by a bond that is cleavable or formed by the protein to be screened; and (c) screening for the cellular readout, wherein a change the cellular readout indicates catalysis of bond cleavage or bond formation by the protein to be screened. However, it has not heretofore been suggested to use small mol. induced protein dimerization to screen for catalysis in vivo., and specifically, it has not been suggested to use an enzyme cleavable moiety to link two mols. to dimerize proteins. This invention provides proteins de novo with prescribed binding and catalytic properties and permits screening cDNA libraries based on biochem. function. Practically, we believe that powerful screens in combination with existing randomization techniques will make it possible to take an existing protein fold and evolve it into an enzyme with a new function generating useful catalysts for the pharmaceutical and chemical industries. Since the screen is done in vivo and in both prokaryotes and eukaryotes, the methodol. can be applied to functional genomics and drug discovery. A new chemical inducer of dimerization (CID) was recently developed in Professor Cornish's lab, which uses a heterodimer of methotrexate (MTX) and dexamethasone (DEX) which, when placed in the yeast three-hybrid system, reconstitutes transcription of the lacZ gene. The effects of altering the structure of

the DEX-MTX CID and the protein chimeras in the three-hybrid assay were investigated. It was observed that all DEX-MTX CIDs, except the DEX-MTX CID with the shortest chemical linker, showed the ability to induce β-galactosidase levels at levels 400% above strains possessing no CID. The DEX-MTX CIDs showed little or no increase in β-galactosidase levels above background levels in strains where dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) from E. coli was replaced by DHFR from murine. The three-hybrid system did show some directional preference to the way in which the receptors where fused to the DNA binding domain and the activation domain. These studies have led to a better understanding of the factors that are important in activating transcription in the DEX-MTX yeast three-hybrid system.

ST yeast three hybrid enzyme drug screening dimerization chem inducer; methotrexate dexamethasone heterodimer dimerization inducer enzyme drug screening

IT Proteins
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(B42; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Cytometry
(FACS (fluorescence-activated cell sorting), use in screening; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Immunophilins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(FKBP-12 (FK 506-binding protein, 12 **kDa**), use in fusion proteins; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Bond cleavage
(P-N, S-N; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Transcriptional regulation
(activation, inducer; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Functional groups
(alkoxycarbonyl groups, enzyme cleavable moiety; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Transcription, genetic
(anal. of, use in screening; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Antibiotics
Drugs
(binding to a receptor, use in protein dimerization inducer; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Carbohydrates, biological studies
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
Tetracyclines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(binding to a receptor, use in protein dimerization inducer; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Bond formation

(carbon-carbon, ligase catalyzing; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond cleavage
(carbon-carbon; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond formation
(carbon-nitrogen, ligase catalyzing; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond cleavage
(carbon-nitrogen; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond formation
(carbon-oxygen, ligase catalyzing; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond formation
(carbon-phosphorus, ligase catalyzing; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond cleavage
(carbon-phosphorus; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond formation
(carbon-sulfur, ligase catalyzing; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(compound capable of binding to; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Bond cleavage
Bond formation
(enzyme capable of, screening for; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Claisen rearrangement
Diels-Alder reaction
(enzyme catalyzing, screening of; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Amide group
(enzyme cleavable moiety; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Glycosides
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(enzyme cleavable moiety; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Proteins
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(green fluorescent, gene transcription marker; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)
IT Escherichia coli
Prokaryota

Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Yeast
(host for screening; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Aldehydes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxy, enzyme cleavable moiety; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibitors, binding to a receptor, use in protein dimerization inducer; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Gene, microbial
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lacZ; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(lexA, use in fusion proteins; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Nuclear receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ligands for; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Animal cell
(mammalian, host for screening; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Evolution
(mol., directed, of enzyme; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Functional groups
(phosphodiester, enzyme cleavable moiety; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Combinatorial library
cDNA library
(screening of; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Bond cleavage
(sulfur-sulfur; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Aldehydes, biological studies
Ketones, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(transferase specific to; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Glucocorticoid receptors
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use in fusion proteins; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug

screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Biomarkers (biological responses)
Dimerization
Dimerization catalysts
Drug screening
Molecular association
Panning
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Enzymes, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Reporter gene
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT Fusion proteins (chimeric proteins)
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 9031-11-2, β-Galactosidase
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(LacZ-, gene transcription marker; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 58-85-5, Biotin 60-54-8, Tetracycline 63-42-3, Lactose 302-79-4, trans-Retinoic acid 6893-02-3, 3,5,3'-Triiodothyronine 78040-85-4, Coumermycin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(binding to a receptor, use in protein dimerization inducer; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 9014-00-0, Luciferase 9073-60-3, β-Lactamase
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gene transcription marker; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolysis by a cephalosporinase; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 9002-03-3, Dihydrofolate reductase
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use in fusion proteins; yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT 9013-19-8, Isomerase 9013-79-0, Esterase 9027-41-2, Hydrolase 9031-56-5, Ligase 9031-96-3, Peptide hydrolase 9032-92-2, Glycosidic hydrolase 9033-07-2, Glycosyl transferase 9047-03-4, Alkyl transferase

9047-56-7, Mutase 9047-61-4, Transferase 9054-54-0, Acyl transferase 9055-04-3, Lyase 9055-15-6, Oxidoreductase 9080-22-2, Racemase 37342-00-0, Epimerase 389084-88-2, Aryltransferase 389085-02-3, Ether hydrolase 389085-30-7, Acid anhydride hydrolase
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

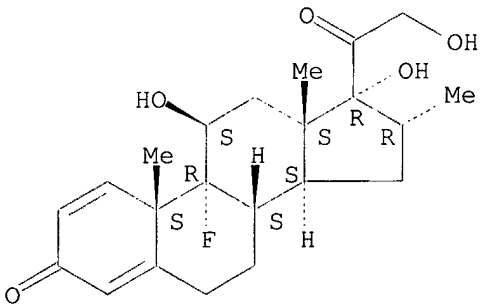
IT 282092-90-4 351419-43-7 351419-44-8 389085-33-0 389085-34-1 389085-35-2 389085-36-3 389085-38-5 389085-39-6 389085-40-9
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT **50-02-2D**, Dexamethasone, **conjugates** with receptor ligands 59-05-2D, Methotrexate, **conjugates** with receptor ligands 104987-11-3D, FK506, **conjugates** with receptor ligands
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

IT **50-02-2D**, Dexamethasone, **conjugates** with receptor ligands
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(yeast three-hybrid system for in vivo drug screening and enzyme evolution using chemical inducers of dimerization)

RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 31 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:924633 HCAPLUS
DN 136:161532
ED Entered STN: 23 Dec 2001
TI Dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug of methylprednisolone: plasma and tissue disposition
AU Zhang, Xiaoping; Mehvar, Reza
CS School of Pharmacy, Texas Tech University Health Science Center, Amarillo, TX, 79106, USA
SO Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (2001), 90(12), 2078-2087
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549

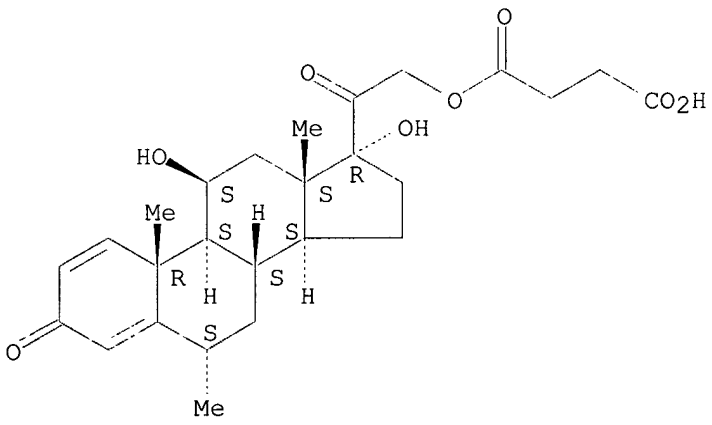
PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB Plasma and tissue disposition of a macromol. prodrug of methylprednisolone (MP), dextran (70 **kDa**)-methylprednisolone succinate (DMP), was studied in rats. Single 5-mg/kg doses of DMP or unconjugated MP were administered into the tail veins of different groups of rats. Blood (cardiac puncture) and tissues (liver, spleen, kidney, heart, lung, thymus, and brain) were collected at various times after DMP (0-96 h) or MP (0-2 h) injections. Concns. of DMP and MP in samples were analyzed by size-exclusion chromatog. (SEC) and reversed-phase HPLC, resp. **Conjugation** of MP with 70-**kDa** dextran resulted in 22-, 300-, and 30-fold decreases in the steady-state volume of distribution, clearance, and terminal plasma rate constant of the steroid, resp. As for tissue distribution, the **conjugate** delivered the steroid primarily to the spleen and liver as indicated by 19- and 3-fold increases, resp., in the tissue/plasma area under the curve (AUC) ratios of the steroid. On the other hand, the tissue/plasma AUC ratios of the prodrug in other organs were negligible. Active MP was released from DMP slowly in the spleen and liver, and AUCs of the regenerated MP in these tissues were 55- and 4.8-fold, resp., higher than those after the administration of the parent drug. In contrast, no parent drug was detected in the plasma of DMP-injected rats. These results indicate that DMP may be useful for the targeted delivery of MP to the spleen and liver where the active drug is slowly released.
ST dextran methylprednisolone succinate prodrug blood tissue disposition
IT Blood
Brain
Heart
Kidney
Liver
Lung
Spleen
Thymus gland
(dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as prodrug of methylprednisolone and its plasma and tissue disposition)
IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as prodrug of methylprednisolone and its plasma and tissue disposition)
IT **2921-57-5**, Methylprednisolone succinate **2921-57-5D**, Methylprednisolone succinate, -dextran **conjugate** 9004-54-0D, Dextran, -methylprednisolone succinate **conjugate**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
(dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as prodrug of methylprednisolone and its plasma and tissue disposition)
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Asfar, S; Transplantation 1996, V61, P1377 MEDLINE
(2) Bailer, A; J Pharmacokinet Biopharm 1988, V16, P303 MEDLINE
(3) Bernareggi, A; J Pharmacokinet Biopharm 1991, V19, P21 HCAPLUS
(4) Binder, J; Transplant Proc 1998, V30, P1051 HCAPLUS
(5) Binder, R; Transplantation 1994, V58, P633
(6) Davies, B; Pharm Res 1993, V10, P1093 MEDLINE
(7) Girardin, C; Transplantation 1996, V62, P1377 MEDLINE
(8) Gruber, S; Immunol Rev 1992, V129, P5 HCAPLUS
(9) Gruber, S; Transplantation 1992, V54, P1 MEDLINE
(10) Hashida, M; Drug Metab Dispos 1984, V12, P492 HCAPLUS

(11) Haughey, D; J Chromatogr, Biomed Appl 1988, V430, P241 HCAPLUS
(12) Jusko, W; Applied pharmacokinetics: Principles of therapeutic drug monitoring, third ed 1992, P27-1
(13) Kahan, B; Transplant Proc 1985, V17, P303 MEDLINE
(14) Kong, A; J Pharm Sci 1991, V80, P409 HCAPLUS
(15) Larsen, C; Adv Drug Deliv Rev 1989, V3, P103 HCAPLUS
(16) Matsumoto, S; Cancer Res 1986, V46, P4463 HCAPLUS
(17) McLeod, A; Biopharm Drug Dispos 1994, V15, P151 HCAPLUS
(18) McLeod, A; Int J Pharm 1993, V92, P105 HCAPLUS
(19) Mehvar, R; J Chromatogr B 2000, V744, P293 HCAPLUS
(20) Mehvar, R; J Controlled Release 2000, V69, P1 HCAPLUS
(21) Mehvar, R; J Controlled Release 2000, V68, P53 HCAPLUS
(22) Mehvar, R; J Pharm Biomed Anal 1999, V19, P785 HCAPLUS
(23) Mehvar, R; J Pharm Biomed Anal 2000, V22, P1015 HCAPLUS
(24) Mehvar, R; J Pharm Sci 1992, V81, P908 HCAPLUS
(25) Mehvar, R; J Pharm Sci 1994, V83, P1495 HCAPLUS
(26) Mishina, E; J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1994, V271, P868 HCAPLUS
(27) Mishina, E; Pharm Res 1993, V10, P1402 HCAPLUS
(28) Mishina, E; Pharm Res 1994, V11, P848 HCAPLUS
(29) Mishina, E; Pharm Res 1996, V13, P141 HCAPLUS
(30) Mishina, E; Res Commun Chem Pathol Pharmacol 1994, V84, P47 HCAPLUS
(31) Rensberger, K; Int J Pharm 2000, V207, P71 HCAPLUS
(32) Rosenfeld, E; Clin Chim Acta 1957, V2, P105 HCAPLUS
(33) Takakura, Y; Pharm Res 1987, V4, P293 HCAPLUS
(34) Takakura, Y; Pharm Res 1990, V7, P339 HCAPLUS
(35) Thoren, L; Develop Biol Stand 1981, V48, P157 HCAPLUS
(36) Yuan, J; J Pharm Sci 1993, V82, P761 MEDLINE
(37) Yura, H; J Controlled Release 1999, V57, P87 HCAPLUS

IT **2921-57-5**, Methylprednisolone succinate **2921-57-5D**, Methylprednisolone succinate, -dextran **conjugate**
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); BIOL (Biological study)
(dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as prodrug of methylprednisolone and its plasma and tissue disposition)

RN 2921-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 21-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11,17-dihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

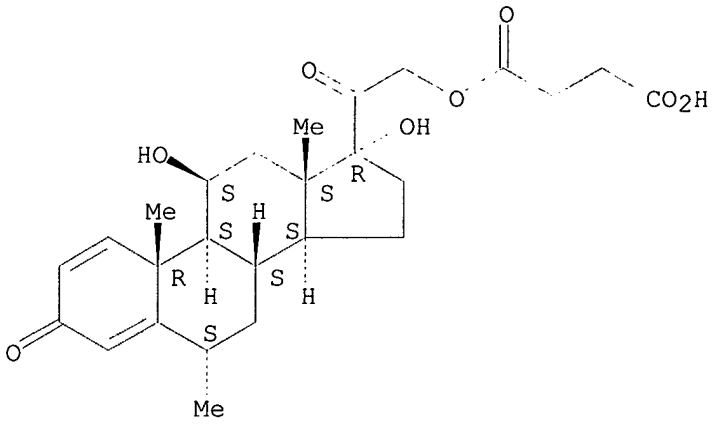
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 2921-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 21-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11,17-dihydroxy-6-

methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 32 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:903815 HCAPLUS
DN 136:42842
ED Entered STN: 14 Dec 2001
TI Treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides
IN Cantor, Jerome; Kuo, Jing Wen; Milhalko, Paul J.; Sachs, Dan; Torino, Gerard
PA The Trustees of Columbia University In the City of New York, USA; Exhale Therapeutics, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-00
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 5

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2001093846	A2	20011213	WO 2001-US16589	20010523
	WO 2001093846	A3	20020523		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2438656	AA	20020822	CA 2001-2438656	20010214
	WO 2002064149	A1	20020822	WO 2001-US40105	20010214
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,				

SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU,
ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1379256 A1 20040114 EP 2001-923276 20010214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
CA 2410577 AA 20011213 CA 2001-2410577 20010523
EP 1292314 A2 20030319 EP 2001-939283 20010523
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
JP 2004513071 T2 20040430 JP 2002-501419 20010523
PRAI US 2000-206612P P 20000523
WO 2001-US40105 W 20010214
WO 2001-US16589 W 20010523

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2001093846	ICM	A61K031-00
JP 2004513071	FTERM	4C076/AA24; 4C076/AA93; 4C076/BB27; 4C076/CC04; 4C076/CC15; 4C076/CC27; 4C076/CC32; 4C076/CC34; 4C076/CC35; 4C076/FF34; 4C076/FF68; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02; 4C086/EA20; 4C086/EA25; 4C086/EA26; 4C086/EA27; 4C086/MA01; 4C086/MA02; 4C086/MA04; 4C086/MA13; 4C086/MA56; 4C086/NA14; 4C086/ZA59; 4C086/ZA60; 4C086/ZA61; 4C086/ZB11; 4C086/ZB21; 4C086/ZB26; 4C086/ZB32; 4C090/AA09; 4C090/BA12; 4C090/BA62; 4C090/BA66; 4C090/BA67; 4C090/BA68; 4C090/BD02; 4C090/BD22; 4C090/BD24; 4C090/BD37; 4C090/DA09; 4C090/DA23

AB The present invention relates generally to the field of respiratory therapeutics, and in particular to the treatment of disorders of the lung matrix caused by damage to the elastic fibers of the lung matrix. More specifically, methods and materials are disclosed for the delivery to the lungs of polysaccharides, derivs. thereof and/or drug **conjugates**, used in the treatment and/or prevention of pulmonary disorders. Examples are given for the effect of **hyaluronic** acid on pulmonary emphysema induced by pancreatic elastase, and neutrophil elastase.

ST polysaccharide respiratory disorder treatment

IT Medical goods
(inhalers; treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)

IT Muscle
(respiratory; treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)

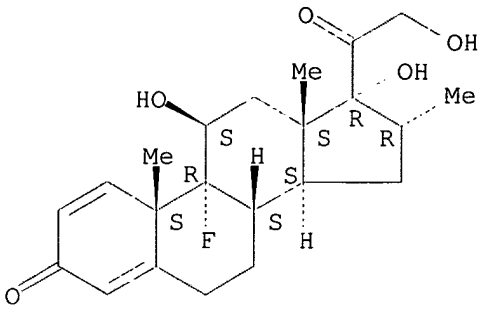
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)

IT Particle size
Respiratory tract, disease
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)

IT Annexins
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber

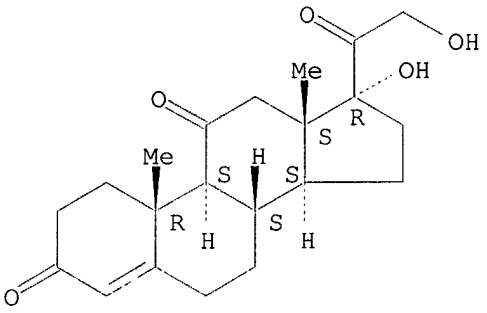
injury with polysaccharides)
IT Glycosaminoglycans, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies
50-96-4, Isoetharine hydrochloride 51-30-9, Isoproterenol hydrochloride
52-53-9, Verapamil 52-88-0, Atropine methyl nitrate **53-06-5**,
Cortisone 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological
studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological
studies 87-33-2, Isosorbide dinitrate 100-33-4, Pentamidine
134-72-5, Ephedrine sulfate 299-95-6, Isoproterenol sulfate 525-66-6,
Propranolol 616-91-1, N-Acetylcysteine 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B
1403-66-3, Gentamycin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1406-18-4, Vitamin e
2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 2644-64-6, DPPC
3385-03-3, Flunisolide 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycero
l **5534-09-8** 5874-97-5, Metaproterenol sulfate 7279-75-6,
Isoetharine mesylate 9001-27-8, Factor VIII 9004-10-8, Insulin,
biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9,
Calcitonin 9041-92-3, α1-Antitrypsin 9054-89-1, Superoxide
dismutase 11000-17-2, Vasopressin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 15687-27-1,
Ibuprofen 15826-37-6, Cromolyn sodium 23031-25-6, Terbutaline
23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 30392-41-7,
Bitolterol mesylate 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33419-42-0, Etoposide
51022-70-9, Salbutamol sulfate 51442-15-0 62229-50-9, EGF
62571-86-2, Captopril 72332-33-3, Procaterol 85637-73-6, Atriopeptin
139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen activator
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9050-30-0, Heparan sulfate
24967-93-9, Chondroitin sulfate A 24967-94-0, Chondroitin sulfate B
25322-46-7, Chondroitin sulfate C
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **53-06-5**, Cortisone
2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate **3385-03-3**, Flunisolide
5534-09-8
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-,
(11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



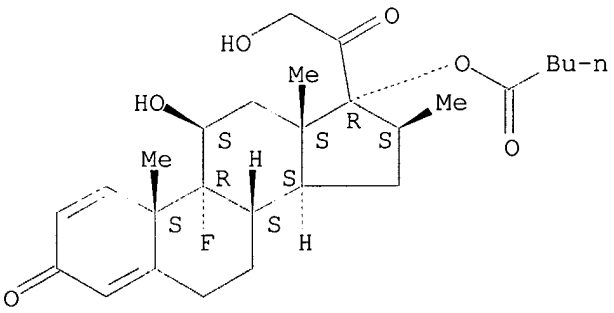
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



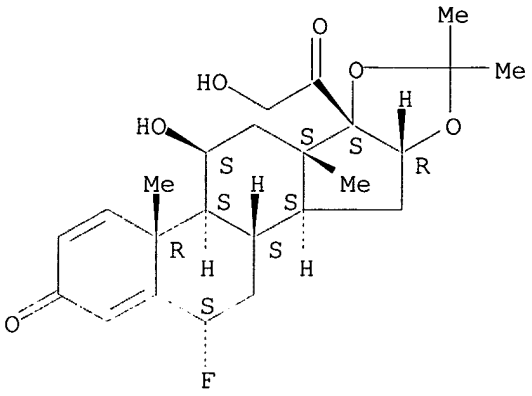
RN 2152-44-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16-methyl-17-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



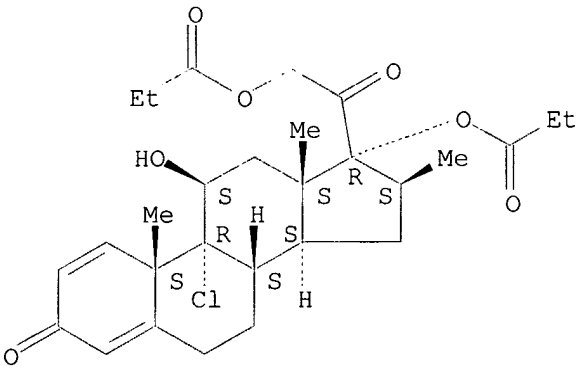
RN 3385-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 6-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16,17-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(oxy)]-, (6α,11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 5534-09-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11-hydroxy-16-methyl-17,21-bis(1-oxopropoxy)-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9004-61-9, Hyaluronic** acid
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(treating respiratory disorders associated with pulmonary elastic fiber injury with polysaccharides)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 33 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:745403 HCAPLUS
DN 136:64310
ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 2001
TI Rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in PC12 cells
AU Shi, Li-jun; He, Yong-yong; Liu, Ling-ai; Wang, Chun-an
CS Department of Physiology, Beijing Medical College of PLA, Beijing, 100071, Peop. Rep. China
SO Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics (2001), 394(2), 145-150
CODEN: ABBIA4; ISSN: 0003-9861

PB Academic Press
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The effects of corticosterone, a natural glucocorticoid of rat, on the acetylcholine (ACh)-induced current (IACh) were studied in pheochromocytoma (PC12) cells by using whole-cell clamp technique. The IACh proved to be generated through neuronal nicotinic receptor. ACh (30 μM) induced an inward current at a holding potential of -80 mV. When cells were preincubated with corticosterone (0.1-100 μM) for 4 min, an inhibitory effect of corticosterone on the peak of IACh was found. This effect was reversible, concentration-dependent, and voltage-independent. Intracellular application of corticosterone through the patch electrode did not affect the IACh. Extracellular application of 10 μM corticosterone neither shifted the dose-response curve of the peak IACh to the right (dissociation constant (**Kd**) = 16.5 μM) nor affected its coefficient (1.8) but inhibited the curve amplitudes by .apprx.49% in the cells pretreated with corticosterone for 4 min. Bovine serum albumin-**conjugated corticosterone** (0.1-10 μM) had the inhibition similar to corticosterone. The inhibitor of transcription, actinomycin D (10 μM), and the protein synthesis inhibitor, cycloheximide (50 μM), had no effect on the inhibition induced by corticosterone on IACh. These results suggest that corticosterone has rapid inhibitory effect on IACh in PC12 cells, which is mediated by a nongenomic mechanism. It indicates that corticosterone binds to the specific site on the outer cell membrane, probably on the neuronal nicotinic receptor-coupled channel, and inhibits the IACh in a noncompetitive manner, thus controlling the immediate catecholamine release from the sympathetic cells. (c) 2001 Academic Press.
ST corticosterone nicotinic acetylcholine receptor neuron
IT Nerve
(differentiation; rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
IT Neurotransmission
(rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
IT Catecholamines, biological studies
Nicotinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
IT Nerve
(sympathetic; rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
IT **50-22-6**, Corticosterone 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
IT 54-11-5, Nicotine 9061-61-4, Nerve growth factor
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)
RE.CNT 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Bertrand, D; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1990, V87, P1993 HCAPLUS
(2) Bouzat, C; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P25835 HCAPLUS
(3) Boyd, N; J Physiol London 1987, V389, P45 HCAPLUS

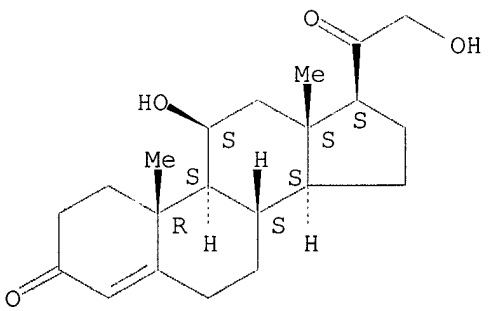
(4) Bravo, R; Cell 1987, V48(2), P251 HCAPLUS
(5) Changeux, J; J Physiol London 1986, V378, P497 HCAPLUS
(6) Clapham, D; J Physiol London 1984, V347, P255 HCAPLUS
(7) Cooper, H; Nature 1977, V269, P527 HCAPLUS
(8) Ditchler, M; Nature 1977, V268(11), P501
(9) Evans, R; Science 1988, V240, P889 HCAPLUS
(10) Gillo, B; Br J Pharmacol 1984, V82, P783 HCAPLUS
(11) Ginell, S; Biopolymers 1974, V27, P843
(12) Greene, L; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1976, V73, P2424 HCAPLUS
(13) Hamill, O; Pflugers Arch 1981, V391, P85 MEDLINE
(14) Hollstein, U; Chem Rev 1974, V74, P625 HCAPLUS
(15) Huganir, R; Nature London 1986, V321, P774 HCAPLUS
(16) Inoue, M; J Physiol London 1988, V407, P177 HCAPLUS
(17) Inoue, M; Neurosci Res 1988, V5, P380 HCAPLUS
(18) Katzenellenbogen, B; Annu Rev Physiol 1980, V42, P17 HCAPLUS
(19) Kelly, M; Exp Brain Res 1977, V30, P53 HCAPLUS
(20) Lambert, J; Trends Pharmacol Sci 1995, V16, P295 HCAPLUS
(21) Lee, T; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1977, V7, P998
(22) Majewska, M; Brain Res 1987, V404, P355 HCAPLUS
(23) Mandelbord, I; Brain Res 1974, V80, P303
(24) Nawata, H; Life Sci 1985, V36, P1957 HCAPLUS
(25) Ogden, D; Nature London 1981, V289, P596 HCAPLUS
(26) Paradiso, K; Mol Pharmacol 2000, V58, P341 HCAPLUS
(27) Park-Chung, M; Mol Pharmol 1997, V52, P1113 HCAPLUS
(28) Ringold, G; Annu Rev Pharmacol Toxicol 1985, V25, P529 MEDLINE
(29) Shi, L; Acta Pharmacol Sin 2000, V21(3), P281 HCAPLUS
(30) Steinbach, A; J Gen Physiol 1986, V52, P144
(31) Tung, M; Biochemistry 1986, V25, P830
(32) Uki, M; J Neurochem 1999, V72, P808 HCAPLUS
(33) Valera, S; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1992, V89, P9949 MEDLINE

IT **50-22-6**, Corticosterone
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rapid nongenomic effect of corticosterone on neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor in NGF differentiated PC12 cells)

RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS

CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 34 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 2001:545502 HCAPLUS

DN 135:117219

ED Entered STN: 27 Jul 2001

TI Hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating

neoplasms
IN Yu, Baofa
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K033-40
ICS A61K031-06; A61K031-045; A61P035-00
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001052868	A1	20010726	WO 2001-US1737	20010118
WO 2001052868	C2	20030116		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2002044919	A1	20020418	US 2001-765060	20010117
US 6811788	B2	20041102		
CA 2397598	AA	20010726	CA 2001-2397598	20010118
JP 2004505009	T2	20040219	JP 2001-552915	20010118
PRAI US 2000-177024P	P	20000119		
WO 2001-US1737	W	20010118		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2001052868	ICM	A61K033-40
	ICS	A61K031-06; A61K031-045; A61P035-00
US 2002044919	ECLA	A61K031/4164+M; A61K033/40+M; A61K045/06
JP 2004505009	FTERM	4B024/AA01; 4B024/BA80; 4B024/CA01; 4B024/CA02; 4B024/CA11; 4B024/CA20; 4B024/DA03; 4B024/EA02; 4B024/HA17; 4C084/AA24; 4C084/AA27; 4C084/MA02; 4C084/MA17; 4C084/MA66; 4C084/NA05; 4C084/NA14; 4C084/ZB261; 4C086/AA01; 4C086/AA02; 4C086/BA08; 4C086/MA03; 4C086/MA17; 4C086/MA66; 4C086/NA05; 4C086/NA14; 4C086/ZB26; 4C206/AA01; 4C206/AA02; 4C206/CA03; 4C206/MA03; 4C206/MA06; 4C206/MA37; 4C206/NA05; 4C206/NA14; 4C206/ZB26

AB Methods are provided for treating neoplasms, tumors and cancers, using one or more haptens and coagulation agents or treatments, alone or in combination with other anti-neoplastic agents or treatments. Also provided are combinations, and kits containing the combinations for effecting the therapy.
ST hapten coagulation agent antineoplastic agent combination antitumor
IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(APC; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(B-lym; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DCC; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Ki-ras; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Cytokines
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MBP (major basic protein); hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(N-myc; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(N-ras; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(NF-1; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(RB1; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(TP53; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(WT-1; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Adrenal cortex
(adrenocortical suppressants; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Interleukin 1
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(and anti-IL1 antibody; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent

combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Cytokines
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(and cytokine gene; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Chemokines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(angiostatic chemokine gene; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene
Steroids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(angiostatic; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Nutrients
(anti-; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antisense oligonucleotides
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anti-oncogene; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(anus, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(anus; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Nerve
(auditory, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Biliary tract
(bile duct, neoplasm, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(bladder carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(bone; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(brain; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-Ha-ras; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-abl; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-erbA; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for

treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-erbB; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-myc; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-sis; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Ear
Heart
Oviduct
Pituitary gland
Tonsil
(cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Bladder
Esophagus
Kidney, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Mammary gland
Ovary, neoplasm
(carcinoma, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Immunity
(cell-mediated; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(**central nervous system**; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT **Nervous system**
(**central**, neoplasm, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Uterus, neoplasm
(cervix, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(cervix; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colon, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(colon; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Human immunodeficiency virus
(conditionally replicating, vector; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Therapy
(cryothrapy and transpupillary thermotherapy; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Cytolysis
(cytolytic gene; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Basement membrane
(degradation, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(digestive tract; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Uterus, neoplasm
(endometrium, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(endometrium; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Cytotoxic agents
(endothelial cell; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Blood vessel
(endothelium, endothelial cell proliferation inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(erbB2; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(esophagus carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(esophagus; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ets; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Brucella melitensis
(extract; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(eye; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fes; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fgr; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fms; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fos; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(fps; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Alkylating agents, biological
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antitumor agents
Chelating agents
Corynebacterium parvum
Coupling agents
Drug delivery systems
Immunostimulants
Immunotherapy
Mycobacterium BCG
Newcastle disease virus
Oxidizing agents
Radiosensitizers, biological
Radiotherapy
Reducing agents
Retroviral vectors
Surgery
Virus vectors
(hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Haptens
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
Antibodies
Enzymes, biological studies
Hormones, animal, biological studies
Interleukin 12
Interleukin 2
Interleukin 4
Laminins
Natural products
Ovalbumin
Polysaccharides, biological studies
Protamines
Reporter gene
Retinoids
Thrombospondins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Antitumor agents
(head; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Antitumor agents
(hepatoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Herb
(herbal extract; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Human herpesvirus

(herpes simplex viral amplicon vector; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hit; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(hst; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Immunity
(humoral; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Adrenal gland, neoplasm
Bone, neoplasm
Brain, neoplasm
Cell migration
Eye, neoplasm
Kidney, neoplasm
Lung, neoplasm
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
Skin, neoplasm
Stomach, neoplasm
Testis, neoplasm
Thyroid gland, neoplasm
Uterus, neoplasm
(inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(int-1; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(int2; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(interferon γ-inducible protein 10; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(jun; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(kidney carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(kidney; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(larynx tumor inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Lasers
(laser coagulation; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Eye
(lid, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(lung carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(lung non-small-cell carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(lung; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Jaw
(mandibula, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Jaw
(mandibula, condylar process, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mas; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Jaw
(maxilla, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(met; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mil; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(mos; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(mouth; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(myb; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Pharynx
(nasopharynx, neoplasm, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(nasopharynx; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Antitumor agents
(neck; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Digestive tract
Esophagus
Head
Mammary gland
Mouth
Neck, anatomical
Nose
Prostate gland
Salivary gland
Spinal cord
Urethra
(neoplasm, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(neu; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Vibrio cholerae
(neuraminidase; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(non-small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Virus
(nonvirulant; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(oncogene, inhibitor; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(ovary carcinoma; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(ovary; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(p16; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(p21; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(p27; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(pancreas; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations

for treating neoplasms)
IT Salivary gland
(parotid, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(penis tumor inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Fibronectins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(peptides; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Microwave
(percutaneous microwave coagulation therapy; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(placental proliferin-related protein; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Proliferation inhibition
(proliferation inhibitors, endothelial cell; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(proliferin-related protein; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(prostate gland; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Denaturants
(protein denaturing agents; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Denaturation
(protein, agents for; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Necrosis
(radio-frequency-induced coagulation necrosis; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(raf; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ral; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(rectum, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(rectum; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rel; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Eye
(retina, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ros; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ski; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(skin; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(small intestine; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(small, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(solid tumor; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(spinal cord; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(src; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(stomach; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(suicide gene; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(testis; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(thyroid; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(trk; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Larynx
Penis
(tumor inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor suppressor protein; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tumor suppressor; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Vagina
(tumor, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(tumor-associated; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Fibroblast growth factor receptors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(type 1, soluble; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Sound and Ultrasound
(ultrasonic therapy; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(urethra; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(uterus; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Immunization
(vaccination; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(vaginal tumor inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Adenoviridae
Simian virus 40
Vaccinia virus
(vector; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Nerve
(vestibulocochlear, cancer inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Fluids
(vitreous; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Reproductive tract
(vulva, neoplasm, inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Antitumor agents
(vulva; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(yes; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α, antibody to; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent

combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(α; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Integrins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(αvβ3, antibody to; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(γ; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Vibrio cholera; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibody to, and VEGF inhibitors; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT 106096-93-9, Basic fibroblast growth factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibody to; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)
IT 50-01-1, Guanidine hydrochloride **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone 52-67-5, D-Penicillamine 53-02-1, Tetrahydrocortisol **53-06-5**, Cortisone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-13-6D, Urea, derivs., biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-27-5, Menadione 59-05-2, Methotrexate 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol 60-34-4D, Methylhydrazine, derivs. 64-17-5, Ethyl alcohol, biological studies 67-56-1, Methyl alcohol, biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, biological studies 67-66-3, Chloroform, biological studies 70-34-8, Dinitrofluorobenzene 71-23-8, n-Propyl alcohol, biological studies 71-36-3, n-Butyl alcohol, biological studies 71-41-0, n-Pentyl alcohol, biological studies 75-65-0, tert-Butyl alcohol, biological studies 75-85-4, tert-Pentyl alcohol 75-91-2, tert-Butyl hydroperoxide 78-83-1, Isobutyl alcohol, biological studies 78-92-2, sec-Butyl alcohol 88-89-1, Trinitrophenol 96-41-3, Cyclopentanol 104-54-1, Cinnamyl alcohol 107-18-6, Allyl alcohol, biological studies 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 108-93-0, Cyclohexanol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 111-27-3, n-Hexyl alcohol, biological studies 111-70-6, n-Heptyl alcohol 111-87-5, n-Octyl alcohol, biological studies 112-30-1, n-Decyl alcohol 112-53-8, n-Dodecyl alcohol 112-72-1, n-Tetradecyl alcohol 112-92-5, n-Octadecyl alcohol 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 123-51-3, Isopentyl alcohol 128-08-5, N-Bromosuccinimide 128-53-0, N-Ethylmaleimide 137-32-6, Active-amyl alcohol 145-63-1, Suramin 147-94-4, AraC 151-51-9, Carbodiimide 152-58-9, Cortexolone 342-69-8, 6-Methylmercaptopurine riboside 446-86-6, Azathioprine

504-63-2, 1,3-Propanediol 517-28-2, Hematoxylin 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone 593-84-0, Guanidinium thiocyanate 994-36-5, Sodium citrate 1398-61-4, Chitin 4846-27-9 6117-91-5, Crotyl alcohol 7440-06-4D, Platinum, coordination complexes, biological studies 7585-39-9, β-Cyclodextrin 7722-84-1, Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7790-28-5, Sodium periodate 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 9001-73-4, Papain 9002-62-4D, Prolactin, 16-**kDa** fragment, biological studies **9004-61-9, Hyaluronan** 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9012-72-0, Glucan 9025-39-2, Heparinase 10028-15-6, Ozone, biological studies 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10361-76-9, Potassium peroxymonosulfate 10465-78-8, Diamide 11103-57-4, vitamin A 11118-27-7, Gold chloride 14769-73-4, Levamisole 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15866-90-7, Metastat 22668-01-5, SR 2508 23214-92-8D, Doxorubicin, **conjugates** with adipic dihydrazide 25550-58-7, Dinitrophenol 27314-97-2, Tirapazamine 27591-97-5, Tilorone 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33507-63-0, Substance P 34031-32-8, Auranofin 36653-82-4, 1-Hexadecanol 36877-68-6D, Nitroimidazole, derivs. 36930-63-9 37270-94-3, platelet factor 4 39450-01-6 51110-01-1, Somatostatin 51592-06-4, Iodogen 59865-13-3, Cyclosporin A 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 75706-12-6, SU101 83150-76-9, Octreotide 83869-56-1, GM-CSF 84088-42-6, Linomide 86090-08-6, Angiostatin 105844-41-5, Plasminogen activator inhibitor 108121-76-2D, Anthracenedione, derivs. 124861-55-8 126857-36-1, O8, biological studies 129298-91-5, AGM-1470 130370-60-4, BB-94 134633-29-7, Tecogalan sodium 140207-93-8 140208-24-8, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 145809-21-8, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-3 148805-91-8 153851-75-3, Heptoxepane 154039-60-8, BB-2516 166981-13-1, CT-2584 184110-80-3, GM 1474 188417-67-6, CM 101 203515-84-8 324740-00-3, Vitaxin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT 9040-48-6, Gelatinase 9055-65-6, prostaglandin synthase 79955-99-0, Stromelysin 1 141907-41-7, Matrix metalloproteinase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitor; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

IT 9001-99-4, RNase
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(placental RNase inhibitor; hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

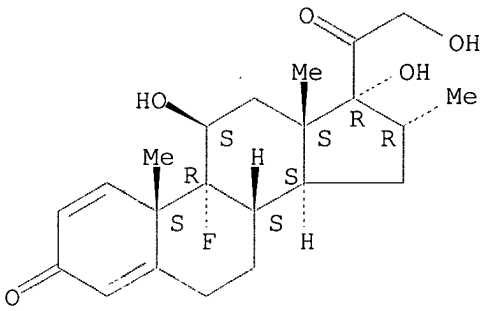
(1) Battentier, E; FR 2505182 A 1982 HCAPLUS
(2) Berd, D; US 5290551 A 1994 HCAPLUS
(3) Cone, C; US 4724230 A 1988 HCAPLUS
(4) du Pont; EP 0378888 A 1990 HCAPLUS
(5) Roy, W; WO 0006143 A 2000 HCAPLUS
(6) Rubin, D; US 5005588 A 1991
(7) Rupchock, P; US 4447526 A 1984 HCAPLUS
(8) Zhang, M; Melanoma Research 1998, V8(6), P510 HCAPLUS

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone **53-06-5**, Cortisone **9004-61-9, Hyaluronan**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
(hapten-coagulation agent-antineoplastic agent combinations for treating neoplasms)

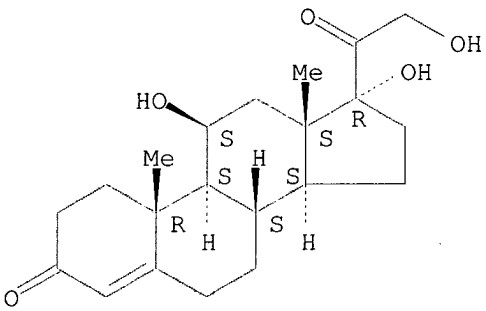
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



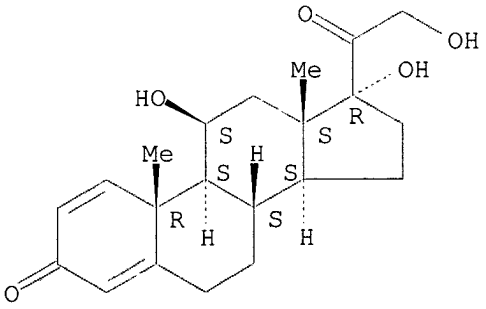
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



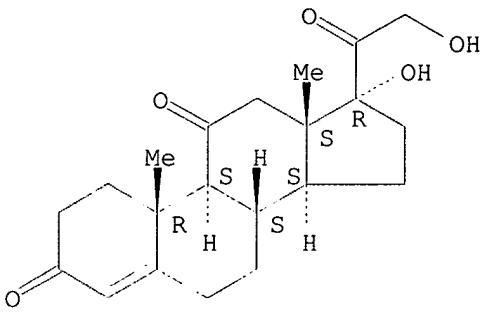
RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 35 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:359780 HCAPLUS
DN 134:371773
ED Entered STN: 18 May 2001
TI Therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes
IN Boulikas, Teni
PA USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-00
ICS C07H021-02; C07H021-04; C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-87; C12N015-88
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001034130	A1	20010517	WO 2000-US29723	20001027
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6511676	B1	20030128	US 1999-434345	19991105
CA 2358948	AA	20010517	CA 2000-2358948	20001027
EP 1156789	A1	20011128	EP 2000-972379	20001027
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				

	JP 2003513911	T2	20030415	JP 2001-536130	20001027
	GR 1004168	B2	20030226	GR 2000-100384	20001103
	GR 2000100384	A	20010731		
	US 2003185879	A1	20031002	US 2003-350470	20030123
PRAI	US 1999-434345	A	19991105		
	WO 2000-US29723	W	20001027		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2001034130	ICM	A61K031-00
	ICS	C07H021-02; C07H021-04; C12N015-63; C12N015-85; C12N015-87; C12N015-88
US 6511676	ECLA	A61K009/107D; A61K009/127B; C12N015/88
US 2003185879	ECLA	A61K009/107D; A61K009/127B; C12N015/88

AB A method for encapsulating cisplatin and other pos.-charged drugs into liposomes having a different lipid composition between their inner and outer membrane bilayers is disclosed. The liposomes are able to reach primary tumors and their metastases after i.v. injection to animals and humans. The encapsulated cisplatin has a high therapeutic efficacy in eradicating a variety of solid human tumors including but not limited to breast carcinoma and prostate carcinoma. Combination of the encapsulated cisplatin with encapsulated doxorubicin or with other antineoplastic drugs are claimed to be of therapeutic value. Also of therapeutic value in cancer eradication are claimed to be combinations of encapsulated cisplatin with a number of anticancer genes including but not limited to p53, IL-2, IL-12, angiostatin, and oncostatin encapsulated into liposomes as well as combinations of encapsulated cisplatin with HSV-tk plus encapsulated ganciclovir. Liposomes were prepared by mixing cisplatin and dipalmitoylphosphatidyl glycerol at a 1:1 M ratio in 30% ethanol, 0.1 M Tris.HCl, pH = 7 to achieve about 5 mg/mL final cisplatin concentration, then heating at 50°. Therapeutic efficay of the liposomes was shown in mice injected with human breast carcinoma.

ST cancer inhibitor cisplatin gene pharmaceutical liposome

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Bax; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Bcl-xS; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Transcription factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(E2F; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MDR1; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Transcription factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(Rb; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(TP53; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(bcl-1; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Antitumor agents
(carcinoma; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Peptides, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**conjugates**, with lipids, fusogenic; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**conjugates**, with peptides, fusogenic; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gene E1A; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Drug delivery systems
(liposomes; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(p21; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Ras proteins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(p21c-ras; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pax5; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(soya, hydrogenated; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Micelles
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Interleukin 12
Interleukin 2
Interleukin 4
Interleukin 7
Oligonucleotides
Peptide nucleic acids
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Ribozymes

Transforming growth factors
Tumor necrosis factors
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Gene, animal
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tk; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Exciplex
(triplet; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT Interferons
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(γ; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT 50-91-9 **53-03-2**, Prednisone 57-22-7, Vincristine 865-21-4, Vinblastin 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 33069-62-4, Taxol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 2022-85-7, 5 Fluorocytosine 2462-63-7 4537-76-2, Distearoylphosphatidyl ethanolamine 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidyl glycerol 4537-78-4, Distearoylphosphatidyl glycerol 4539-70-2, Distearoylphosphatidyl choline **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid 9025-05-2, Cytosine deaminase 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 61361-72-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidyl glycerol 67763-96-6, Igfi 83869-56-1, Gm csf 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 175991-10-3 214334-87-9
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

IT 161007-71-2 177714-50-0 191936-91-1 247040-78-4 340681-01-8
RL: PRP (Properties)
(unclaimed sequence; therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

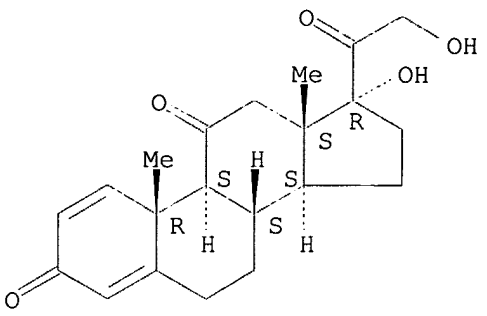
(1) Abra; US 5945122 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(2) Lee; US 5908777 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(3) Mayer; US 5795589 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(4) Needham; US 5882679 A 1999 HCAPLUS
(5) Roth; US 5747469 A 1998 HCAPLUS
(6) Szoka; US 5567434 A 1996 HCAPLUS

IT **53-03-2**, Prednisone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)

RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX

NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9004-61-9, Hyaluronic** acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(therapy for human cancers using cisplatin and other drugs or genes encapsulated into liposomes)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 36 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:338762 HCAPLUS
DN 134:362292
ED Entered STN: 11 May 2001
TI Methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile
IN Farr, Spencer
PA Phase-1 Molecular Toxicology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 222 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C12Q001-68
ICS G01N033-50
CC 3-4 (Biochemical Genetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 6, 7, 13, 15
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001032928	A2	20010510	WO 2000-US30474	20001103
WO 2001032928	A3	20020725		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-165398P	P	19991105	
US 2000-196571P	P	20000411	

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2001032928	ICM	C12Q001-68
	ICS	G01N033-50

AB The invention discloses methods, gene databases, gene arrays, protein arrays, and devices that may be used to determine the hypersensitivity of individuals to a given agent, such as drug or other chemical, in order to prevent toxic side effects. In one embodiment, methods of identifying hypersensitivity in a subject by obtaining a gene expression profile of multiple genes associated with hypersensitivity of the subject suspected to be hypersensitive, and identifying in the gene expression profile of the subject a pattern of gene expression of the genes associated with hypersensitivity are disclosed. The gene expression profile of the subject may be compared with the gene expression profile of a normal individual and a hypersensitive individual. The gene expression profile of the subject that is obtained may comprise a profile of levels of mRNA or cDNA. The gene expression profile may be obtained by using an array of nucleic acid probes for the plurality of genes associated with hypersensitivity. The expression of the genes predetd. to be associated with hypersensitivity is directly related to prevention or repair of toxic damage at the tissue, organ or system level. Gene databases arrays and apparatus useful for identifying hypersensitivity in a subject are also disclosed.

ST drug hypersensitivity gene expression DNA microarray app

IT Uncoupling protein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(1, 2 and 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(11 beta-hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(12-lipoxygenase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Metallothioneins
Presenilins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors
(1A; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Metallothioneins
Synaptobrevins
Thrombospondins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Connexins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(30; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Connexins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(32; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Syntaxins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Connexins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(40; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Bone morphogenetic proteins
Keratins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(5-aminolevulinate synthase 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(6-C-kine; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(60S ribosomal protein L6; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Keratins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(6; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(A, A1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Apolipoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(A-I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Apolipoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(A-II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical

agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ACP (acyl-carrier); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ADP/ATP carrier; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ALDH1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ALDH2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATF (activating transcription factor), ATF3 and ATF4; methods of determining
individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATF-2 (activating transcription factor 2); methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATF4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATP dep. helicase II (70kDa); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATP dep. helicase II (Ku80); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ATPase subunit 6; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(B-myb; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Platelet-derived growth factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(BAG-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Multidrug resistance proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(BCRP (breast cancer resistance protein); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(BRCA1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Sialoglycoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(BSP II (bone sialoglycoprotein II); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bak; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bax (alpha); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bax; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Bcl-xL; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Chemokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C-C, C10; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Chemokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C-C, I-309; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Apolipoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C-III; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C-reactive; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C/EBP (CCAAT box/enhancer element-binding protein), ε; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C/EBP-α (CCAAT box/enhancer element-binding protein α); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C4bp (complement C4b-binding protein); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C5a anaphylatoxin receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Complement receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(C5a; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CAP (adenylate cyclase-associated protein); methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT CD antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CD82; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CHD2 and CIG49; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CIDEB; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CLP; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CTCF; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CXCR4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CYP1A1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(CYP4A; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Chk1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Lung
(Clara cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Clusterin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Csa-19; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(D1, A1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclins

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(D3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DCC (deleted in colorectal cancer); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DEAD-box protein p72; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA binding protein inhibitor ID-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA dependent helicase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA dependent protein kinase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA helicase II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA helicases; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA ligase IV; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA polymerase alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA repair protein XRCC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA topoisomerase I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA-binding, APRF; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA-binding, p48; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA-binding, zinc finger-containing, ZNF134; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DNA-binding, zinc finger-containing; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DOC-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(DRA; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(D2(short); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Calbindins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(D28k; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Calbindins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(D9k; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cadherins
Selectins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(E-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical

agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(E-cadherin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(E2F1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Apolipoproteins
Cyclins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(E; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ELAV-like neuronal protein-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ERA-B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ERCC-5; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ERCC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ERCC3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ERp72; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Egr-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FEN-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FIC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(FYN proto-oncogene; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Fra-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(G/T mismatch binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(G1, cyclin G1 interacting protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(G6PD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(G; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GAS-7, GCLR, and GCLS; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GOS24; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GRP (glucose-regulated protein), glucose-regulated protein 170; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GRP58 (glucose-regulated protein, 58 **kDa**); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GRP78 (glucose-regulated protein, 78,000-mol-weight); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GRP94; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GT mismatch binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Gadd153; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Gadd45; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Garg-16; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ferritins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H chain; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H-CAM (homing cell adhesion mol.); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H-cadherins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Histones
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H2A; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical

agent from gene expression profile)
IT Histones
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(H2B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HDLC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HIF-1 (hypoxia-inducible factor 1), α; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HMG CoA reductase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT High-mobility group proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HMG1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HNF-4 (hepatocyte nuclear factor 4); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HNF4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP 27; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP 47; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP 70; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP 90; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heat-shock proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP12; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(HSP70; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Hsp90; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(I, II and III subunits for cytochrome oxidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Synaptotagmin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ICAM-1 (intercellular adhesion mol. 1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ICAM-2 (intercellular adhesion mol. 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ICAM-3 (intercellular adhesion mol. 3); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ICE RelII; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ID-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Metallothioneins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IG; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IGF-BP-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IGF-BP-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IGF-BP-3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Insulin-like growth factor-binding proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IGF-BP-5; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Synaptophysin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IL1B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IRF-7; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ISG-15; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ISGF-3 (interferon-stimulated gene factor 3); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Id2 (inhibitor of differentiation 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Immunoglobulin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(IgG type I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IkB-a; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Il-13; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Il-8; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(IκB-α (inhibitor of RNA formation factor NF-κB, α); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(JNK1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Jagged 1 and Jagged 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(JunD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(K-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Keratins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(K17; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Ki67; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Liver

(Kupffer cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L-FABP (liver fatty acid-binding protein); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L09604; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L13; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L13A and L37a; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L34; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(L6; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Lipoprotein receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(LDL, low d. Lipoprotein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Liposin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MAD related protein 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MAP kinase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cytokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MBP (major basic protein); methods of determining individual

hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MCL-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Multidrug resistance proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MDR1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Multidrug resistance proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MDR2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT P-glycoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MDR3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MEF-2 (myocyte-specific enhancer element-binding factor 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Histocompatibility antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MHC (major histocompatibility complex), MHC class II transactivator; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Histocompatibility antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MHC (major histocompatibility complex), class I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Histocompatibility antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MHC (major histocompatibility complex), class II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MLH1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Multidrug resistance proteins

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MRP4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MSH2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MSH2M; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MSH3 gene; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MSH3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MTF-1 (metal-regulatory transcription factor 1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Mcl-1 (myeloid cell leukemia sequence-1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Mim; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MnSOD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Mr 110,000; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(N-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical

agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(N-CAM; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NADH oxidoreductase subunit MWFE; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NCA (nonspecific crossreactive antigen); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NF-A2 (nuclear factor A2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NF-E2 (nuclear factor erythroid 2), NF-E2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NF-III (nuclear factor III); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NF-IV (nuclear factor IV); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NF-κB (nuclear factor κB); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NMB; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Antigens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(NY-LU-12; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Steroid receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Ner-1S; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Notch (receptor)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Notch1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Nucleosome assembly protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(OB-cadherin 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(OTK27; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(OX40 ligand; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(P-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(P170; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(P311; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PABP (poly(A)-binding protein); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PAPS synthetase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PARP; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PBX2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PCDH7; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PCNA; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PDGF associated protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PECAM-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PEG3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PIC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PMS2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(PTEN/MMAC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Nerve
(Purkinje cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD 51; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD23; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD50; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD51 homolog; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD52; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAG-1 (recombination-activating gene, 1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RANTES; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAP1A; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Retinoic acid receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAR-β; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Retinoic acid receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RAR-γ; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT DNA formation factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RF-A (replication factor A); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT DNA formation factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RF-C (replication factor C); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Ribonucleoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RNA U1-containing, C; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a
pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RNA-unwinding, helicases; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RPS21, RPS24, RPS4X and S7; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Retinoid X receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RXRα; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Retinoid X receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RXRβ; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Retinoid X receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(RXRγ; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Rad50; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Rb, p107; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(Rb; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Ref-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Rel-B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Retinoid X receptor alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(S12; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(S21, S7 and RPS24; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(S4, X-linked; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(S4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ribosomal proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(S9; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SAA1 (serum amyloid A1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SAA2 (serum amyloid A2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SAA3 (serum amyloid A3); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Glycophosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SCP2 (hydroxy steroid-carrier protein 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Sialoglycoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SGP-2 (sulfoglycoprotein 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SII; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SMT3A and SMT3B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SOCS-1 (suppressor of cytokine signaling-1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SOCS-3 (suppressor of cytokine signaling-3); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SQM1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SRE-BP (steroid-responsive element-binding protein), 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SRF (serum response factor); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(STAT1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(STAT2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(STAT3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Sec23B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Sod; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(SoxS; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(T cell activation gene 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(T-cell cyclphilin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(TCF-1 (T-cell factor 1); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(TFIID (transcription factor IID); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(TP53; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(TRADD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(TRAF2 (tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor 2); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(UCP2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Annexins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(V; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(VAChT (vesicular acetylcholine transporter); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell adhesion molecules
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(VCAM-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(VCAM1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(VMAT; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Wnt-13; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(XP-C; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(XRCC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ZO-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(acute-phase, Major acute phase protein alpha-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(acyl CoA dehydrogenase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(adenine nucleotide translocator 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alc. dehydrogenase 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alc. dehydrogenase 4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**alpha-1 acid glycoprotein;**
methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alpha-2 macroglobulin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alpha-catenin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alpha-tubulin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Macrophage inflammatory protein 2
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Macrophage
(alveolar; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(amyloid homolog; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(annexin V; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Integrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(antigens CD11a; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(antiquitin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(apolipoprotein AII; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(apolipoprotein CIII; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a
pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell cycle
(arrest, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heart, disease
(arrhythmia; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(aspartate aminotransferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ataxia telangeictasia; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Phagocytosis
(autophagocytosis, genes associated with; methods of determining individual

hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(bcl-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(bcl-3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(belladonna; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(beta actin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Potassium channel
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(beta subunit; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(bile acid-sodium-cotransporting; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(bile acid-transporting, bile salt export pump; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Biliary tract
(bile duct, epithelium; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(bilirubin UDP-glucuronosyltransferase isoenzyme 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(biliverdin reductase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Spreading
(biol., genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Macromolecular compounds
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(biol., prevention or repair of toxic damage of; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Neurotrophic factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(brain-derived; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(branched chain acyl-CoA oxidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-Ha-ras; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-abl; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-erbB2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-fms; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-fos; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-jun; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-myb; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-myc binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to

a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(c-myc; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(calbindin D; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(calnexin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(calprotectins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(calreticulin-B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(calreticulin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(carnitine palmitoyl CoA transferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(caspase 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(caspase 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(caspase 7; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(caspase 8; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(catalase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(catechol-O-Me transferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cathepsin L; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(caveolins, Caveolin-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cdk4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Connective tissue
(cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Heart
Lung
(cells of; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Toxicity
(cellular, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ceruloplasmin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Biliary tract
(cholestasis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Rhythm, biological
(circadian, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(clone 22 mRNA, alpha-1 splice variant; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(clone RP-11-468G5; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(collagen-alginate; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(collagenase type I interstitial; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Intestine
(colon; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(colony stimulating factor 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Estrogens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(**conjugated**; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(connexin 32; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(connexin 40; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(creatine kinase B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cyclin D3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cyclin G; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cyclin dependent kinase inhibitor p27kip1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(cytochrome c oxidase subunit IV; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Mitochondria
(damage, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT DNA
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(damage, prevention; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell differentiation
(de-differentiation, genes associated with; methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cytokine receptors
Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(death receptor 5; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(defender against cell death 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(defender against cell death-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(delta like; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Mental disorder
(dementia; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Hematopoiesis
(disorder, myelosuppression; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Elongation factors (protein formation)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(eEF-1α, PTI-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Glycophosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(endoplasmins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Blood vessel
(endothelium; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(enolase alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Brain
(ependyma, cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Lung
(epithelium, columnar ciliated; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(exchange factor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(excision repair ERCC3 and ERCC5 and ERCC6; methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney, disease
(failure; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Carcinoembryonic antigen
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(family member 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(farnesol receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(fas antigen; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Liver, disease
(fatty; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ferritin H-chain; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Muscle
(fiber; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(flavin-containing monooxygenase 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(for γ-interferon inducible early response gene F; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(fosB; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gap junction-specific; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene ERCC1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene L-myc; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene RAD52; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene cdc25; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT DNA formation factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene dnaC; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Vascular endothelial growth factor receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene flt 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene fyn; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene gadd153; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Lipoproteins
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(gene ospA; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(gene pim-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Agranulocytosis
Apoptosis
Cell adhesion
Cell aging
Cell migration
Mutation
Neoplasm
Recombination, genetic
Signal transduction, biological
Teratogenesis
Transformation, genetic
(genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a
pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney, disease
(glomerulitis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glucosylceramide synthase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glutaredoxins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glutathione S transferase theta-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glutathione peroxidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity

to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glutathione reductase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glutathione synthetase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cell membrane
(glycoprotein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Intestine
(goblet cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth arrest specific protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth arrest specific protein 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth arrest-specific protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(growth arrest-specific protein 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hSNF2b; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hamartin, hamartin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(helicase ERCC3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(helicase like; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(heme-binding, 23; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hepatic lipase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Liver
(hepatocyte; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Immunophilins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(homolog ARA9; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Allergy
(hypersensitivity; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(hypoxia inducible factor 1 alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Vaccines
(inactivated hepatitis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to
a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(inhibitor of apoptosis protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(inhibitor of apoptosis protein 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney, disease
(injury; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(insulin-like growth factor 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(insulin-like growth factor binding protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(integrin beta-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(intercellular adhesion mol.-3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(interferon inducible protein 15; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cytokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(interferon-inducible IP-10; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(involucrins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(ipecac; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(iron permease FTR1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Disease, animal
(irritation; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(junB; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transcription factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(junD; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney
(juxtaglomerular cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Animal cell
(lacis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(lambda heavy chain; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Meninges
(leptomeninges, cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(leukemia inhibitory factor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Dyneins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(light chain 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(lipopolysaccharide binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(lysyl oxidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Chemokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(macrophage inflammatory protein 1, alpha and beta; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Macrophage migration inhibitory factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(macrophage inflammatory protein 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(macrophage-stimulating; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Lung
(macrophage; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney
(macula densa; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mannose receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mdm-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(membrane; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Animal cell
(meningothelial; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney
(mesangium; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Brain
(mesenchymal, capillary endothelial and fibroblast cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metabolism; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(metallothionein-IG; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Aging, animal
Allergy
Apparatus
Astrocyte
Bone
Brain
Bronchodilators
Computer program
DNA microarray technology
Digestive tract
Dione
Drugs
Eye
Fibroblast
Gallbladder
Hepatitis
Hyperplasia
Hypertension
Hypotension
Immunosuppression

Inflammation
Intestine
Jaundice
Kidney
Leukemia
Leukocyte
Liver
Macrophage
Mast cell
Muscle
Mutagenesis
Necrosis
Nucleic acid hybridization
Oligodendrocyte
Ovary
Pancreas
Plantago psyllium
Podophyllum (plant)
Sex
Skin
Spleen
Statistical analysis
Stomach
Testis
Thyroid gland
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
cDNA
mRNA
RL: ANT (Analyte); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT Androgens
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT APC protein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT Androgen receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT Aromatic hydrocarbon receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Biliproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT CD14 (antigen)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT CD44 (antigen)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT CFTR (cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Cadherins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Caldesmon
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Calnexin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Calreticulin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Carcinoembryonic antigen
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Clusterin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Cyclophilins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Dynamin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Eotaxin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Erythropoietin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Estrogen receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Fas antigen
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Fas ligand
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Fibronectin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Filaggrin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Filamin

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Gelsolin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Glucocorticoid receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Gonadotropins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Hemopexins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Hepatocyte growth factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Hepatocyte growth factor receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 10
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 12
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 13
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT Interleukin 18
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 1α
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 1β
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 2
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 3
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 5
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Interleukin 8
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Lactoferrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent

from gene expression profile)
IT Leukemia inhibitory factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Lymphotoxin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Macrophage colony-stimulating factor receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Mannose receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Mdm2 protein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Monocyte chemoattractant protein-1
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Multidrug resistance proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Myelin basic protein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Neurofibromin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Osteocalcins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent

from gene expression profile)
IT Osteonectin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Osteopontin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Oxytocin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Potassium channel
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Prion proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Probes (nucleic acid)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Progesterone receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Proliferating cell nuclear antigen
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Prostate-specific antigen
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT RANTES (chemokine)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent

from gene expression profile)
IT Stem cell factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT TCR (T cell receptors)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Tau factor
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Tenascins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Thioredoxins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Thrombin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Thrombomodulin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Transcortins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Transferrin receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Transferrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent

from gene expression profile)
IT Transforming growth factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Transthyretin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Tropoelastins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Tumor necrosis factors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Vimentins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Vitellogenins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT neu (receptor)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT p53 (protein)
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT Neuroglia
(microglia cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mig-2Or; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(monocyte chemotactic protein-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mss4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(mta1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(myelin basic protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(myeloid cell differentiation protein-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(natural killer cell-enhancing factor B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(natural killer enhancing factor A; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(neomycin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Kidney, disease
(nephritis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Toxicity
(nephrotoxicity; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Endocrine system
(neuroendocrine system, cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression

profile)
IT Nerve
(neuron; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Toxins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(neurotoxins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Agranulocytosis
(neutropenia; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleic acid binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Animal cell
Blood
Blood serum
Urine
(nucleic acid or protein expression profile from; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleic acid-binding; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(nucleoside diphosphate kinase beta isoform; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(octamer binding protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oncosis associated; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(organic anion transporter 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(organic anion-transporting; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ornithine decarboxylase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(osteopontin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oxygen regulated protein 150; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(oxysterol binding protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p16INK4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p190-B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Ras proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p21c-Ha-ras; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p21CIP1/WAF1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Cyclin dependent kinase inhibitors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p27KIP1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Tumor necrosis factor receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p55; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p55CDC; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Tumor necrosis factor receptors

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(p75; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Pancreas, disease
(pancreatitis, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(pancreatitis-associated protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Insecticides
(pediculicides; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 109-A-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 117-B-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 134-A-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 134-A-4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 149-B-3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 239-A-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 240-A-4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 244-A-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL

(Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 69-B-3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(penicillin band 77-C-2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral neuropathy; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteoglycans, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(perlecans; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisomal 3-oxoacyl-CoA thiolase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisomal acyl-CoA oxidase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisomal enoyl-CoA hydratase: 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA dehydrogenase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome assembly factor 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome assembly factor 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome assembly factor-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome biogenesis disorder protein 11; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression

profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome biogenesis disorder protein 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(peroxisome biogenesis disorder protein 4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(phenol sulfotransferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(phenylalanine hydroxylase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(phosphoglycerate kinase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(phospholipase A2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Glycoproteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(plasma cell membrane; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(plasminogen activator inhibitor 2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(platelet/endothelial cell adhesion mol.-1; methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Animal tissue

Organ, animal
Organelle
(prevention or repair of toxic damage of; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(prevention or repair of toxic damage of; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Collagens, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(procollagens, type I, alpha 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(prohibitin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(prohibitins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Peroxisome
(proliferation, genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(proline-rich; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(prostaglandin H synthase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(protein tyrosine phosphatase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, general, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(proteinuria; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(prothymosin, alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(psoriasin, 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Antibiotics
(quinolone, fluoroquinolones; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Intestine
(rectum; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Cytokines
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(release' genes associated with; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(retinoic acid receptor gamma 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(retinol binding protein, CRBP-I (cellular retinol binding protein I); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(retinol binding protein, CRBP-II (cellular retinol binding protein II); methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Eye, disease
(retinopathy; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(senescence marker protein-30; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Animal cell
(serous and brush; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(silencer of death domain; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity
to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Vein
(sinusoidal, hepatic venule endothelial cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Ribonucleoproteins

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(small nuclear RNA-containing, B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Muscle
(smooth, cells; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Transport proteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(sodium taurocholate-cotransporting; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Hedgehog protein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(sonic; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(spermidine/spermine N1-acetyltransferase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Disease, animal
(steatosis; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Liver
(stellate cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(stromelysin-1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(survivin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Phosphoproteins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(synapsins, I; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Heart, disease
(tachycardia; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(thiol-specific antioxidant protein; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)

(thioredoxin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(thymidine kinase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(thymidylate synthase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Heart
Kidney
Liver
Nerve
(toxicity; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transferrin receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transferrin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transthyretin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ts11 gene encoding G1 progression protein; methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Lung
(type I cell; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Activin receptors
Collagens, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(type II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ubiquitin **conjugating** enzyme; methods of determining individual

hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ubiquitin-**conjugating**, G2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Sterols
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(unsatd., Stanol, esters; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(urokinase plasminogen activator receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(very-long-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(vimentin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Epithelium
(visceral, parietal and tubular; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(visinin-like peptide; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(x13694; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(zinc finger protein 37; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Crystallins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(ζ-crystallins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(α-2b; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Tubulins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Thyroid hormone receptors
α 1-Acid glycoprotein
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α **1**; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Catenins
Integrins
Interferons
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Macroglobulins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α2-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Microglobulins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α2-microglobulins, α-2 microglobulin; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β chemokine receptor CCR2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Chemokine receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β chemokine receptor CCR5; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Actins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β-; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Interferons
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(β1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT Integrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Integrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β2; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Integrins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(β4; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Fibrinogens
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(γ chain; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Actins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(γ-actins; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT Interferons
Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(γ; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9038-14-6, Flavin containing monooxygenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(1 and 3; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9059-22-7 9076-57-7, Histone deacetylase 52660-18-1 61969-98-0, Bilirubin-UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(1; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9030-08-4, UDP-glucuronosyltransferase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(2 and 2B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 22916-47-8, Miconazole
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(2% cream; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9037-14-3, 5-Aminolevulinate synthase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(2, gene for; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 134678-17-4, Lamivudine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(3TC; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 99011-02-6, Imiquimod
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(5% cream; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9001-66-5
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(A and B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9001-60-9, Lactate dehydrogenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 8064-90-2, Trimeth/sulfa
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Co-trimoxazole; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9015-85-4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(I and III and IV; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9001-16-5, Cytochrome C oxidase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(I, II and III, gene for; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9001-03-0
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(III; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 79871-54-8, Norgestimate-ethinyl estradiol mixture
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(Norgestimate/ethinyl estradiol; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 50812-37-8, Glutathione S-transferase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(Ya, theta-1, and alpha subunit; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 9014-08-8, Enolase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(alpha; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)

IT 58-82-2, Bradykinin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antagonist; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a

pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9001-15-4
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(b; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 76901-00-3, Acetyl, hydrolase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(beta subunit; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 66722-44-9, Bisoprolol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bisoprolol/HCTZ; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9005-32-7, Alginic acid
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(collagen-alginate; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 7440-57-5, Gold, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(compds.; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9054-89-1, Superoxide dismutase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(copper-zinc-containing and manganese-containing; methods of determining individual
hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 154248-97-2, Imiglucerase
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(injection; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(iodinated; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-44-2, 6-Thiopurine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-76-0, Actinomycin D 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-48-9, Levothyroxine, biological studies 51-49-0, Dextrothyroxine 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-75-2, Mechlorethamine 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol **53-03-2**, Prednisone **53-06-5**, Cortisone 53-19-0, Mitotane **53-33-8**, Paramethasone 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-36-4, Metyrapone 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-65-2, Guanethidine 55-98-1, Busulfan 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-22-7, Vincristine 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-83-0,

Progestin, biological studies 57-96-5, Sulfinpyrazone 58-05-9, Leucovorin 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-54-8, Ethacrynic acid 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Thiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-42-7, Phenylephrine 59-43-8, Thiamine, biological studies 59-92-7, Levodopa, biological studies 59-99-4, Neostigmine 60-40-2, Mecamylamine 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-79-7, Ergonovine 60-87-7, Promethazine 61-32-5, Methicillin 61-72-3, Cloxacillin 64-75-5, Tetracycline hydrochloride 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-86-8, Colchicine 65-23-6, Pyridoxine 66-79-5, Oxacillin 66-97-7, Psoralen 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 67-68-5, Dimethyl sulfoxide, biological studies 68-22-4D, Norethindrone, mixture with ethinyl estradiol 68-41-7, Cycloserine 68-88-2, Hydroxyzine 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7, biological studies 69-89-6, Xanthine 73-24-5, 6-Aminopurine, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 77-09-8, Phenolphthalein 77-19-0, Dicyclomine 77-36-1, Chlorthalidone 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 80-08-0, Dapsone 81-23-2, Dehydrocholic acid 81-81-2, Warfarin 82-92-8, Cyclizine 82-95-1, Buclizine **83-43-2**, Methylprednisolone 83-73-8, Iodoquinol 83-89-6, Quinacrine 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 86-54-4, Hydralazine 89-57-6, Mesalamine 90-34-6, Primaquine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-64-5, Coumarin 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 93-14-1, Guaifenesin 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 94-36-0, Benzoyl peroxide, biological studies 94-78-0, Phenazopyridine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 96-64-0, Soman 97-77-8, Disulfiram 99-66-1, Valproic acid 100-33-4, Pentamidine 100-97-0, Methenamine, biological studies 101-31-5, Hyoscyamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 113-18-8, Ethchlorvynol 113-42-8, Methylergonovine 113-45-1, Methylphenidate 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-86-3, Phenformin 118-42-3, Hydroxychloroquine 122-09-8, Phentermine 123-56-8, Succinimide 123-63-7, Paraldehyde **124-94-7**, Triamcinolone 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-33-7, Primidone 125-64-4, Methyprylon 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 125-84-8, Aminoglutethimide 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 126-52-3, Ethinamate 127-07-1, Hydroxyurea 127-69-5, Sulfisoxazole 128-13-2, Ursodiol 130-95-0, Quinine 132-17-2, Benztropine 133-10-8, Sodium p-aminosalicylate 137-58-6, Lidocaine 138-56-7, Trimethobenzamide 144-11-6, Trihexyphenidyl 147-52-4, Nafcillin 147-94-4, AraC 148-82-3, Melphalan 154-21-2, Lincomycin 154-42-7, Thioguanine 154-93-8, Carmustine 155-97-5, Pyridostigmine 298-46-4, 5H-Dibenz[b,f]azepine-5-carboxamide 298-50-0, Propantheline 299-42-3, Ephedrine 300-62-9D, Amphetamine, mixed 300-62-9D, Amphetamine, mixed salts 302-17-0, Chloral hydrate 302-79-4, Tretinoin 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 315-30-0, Allopurinol 321-64-2, Tacrine 346-18-9, Polythiazide 361-37-5, Methysergide 363-24-6, Dinoprostone 364-62-5, Metoclopramide **378-44-9**, Betamethasone 389-08-2, Nalidixic acid 395-28-8, Isoxsuprine 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 456-59-7, Cyclandelate 461-72-3, Hydantoin 463-04-7, Amyl nitrite 469-62-5, Propoxyphene 474-25-9, Chenodiol 480-30-8, Dichloralphenazone 484-23-1, Dihydralazine 503-01-5, Isometheptene 512-15-2, Cyclopentolate 520-85-4, Medroxyprogesterone 525-66-6, Propranolol 526-36-3, Xylometazoline 536-33-4, Ethionamide 541-15-1, Levocarnitine 546-88-3, Acetohydroxamic acid 555-30-6, Methyl dopa 564-25-0, Doxycycline 569-65-3, Meclizine 577-11-7, Docusate sodium 596-51-0, Glycopyrrolate 599-79-1, Sulfasalazine 603-50-9, Bisacodyl 634-03-7, Phendimetrazine 637-07-0, Clofibrate 657-24-9, Metformin 671-16-9, Procarbazine 672-87-7, Metyrosine 674-38-4, Bethanechol 723-46-6, Sulfamethoxazole 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 745-65-3,

Alprostadil 791-35-5, Chlophedianol 797-63-7, Levonorgestrel 797-64-8D, L-Norgestrel, ethinyl estradiol mixture 846-49-1, Lorazepam 846-50-4, Temazepam 911-45-5, Clomiphene 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 962-58-3, Diazoxon 968-93-4, Testolactone 972-02-1, Diphenidol 990-73-8, Fentanyl citrate 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1143-38-0, Anthralin 1321-13-7, Potassium aminobenzoate 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1404-04-2, Neomycin 1404-04-2D, Neomycin, mixture with polymx/HC 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-05-9, Penicillin 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1953-02-2, Tiopronin 1977-10-2, Loxapine 2152-34-3, Pemoline **2152-44-5**, Betamethasone valerate 2447-57-6, Sulfadoxine 2451-01-6, Terpin hydrate 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2809-21-4 2998-57-4, Estramustine 3116-76-5, Dicloxacillin 3313-26-6, Thiothixene **3385-03-3**, Flunisolide 3485-14-1, Cyclacillin 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 3778-73-2, Iphosphamide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4205-90-7, Clonidine **4419-39-0**, Beclomethasone 4499-40-5, Oxtriphylline, biological studies 4618-18-2, Lactulose 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 4759-48-2, Isotretinoin 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 5543-57-7, (s)-Warfarin 5633-20-5, Oxybutynin 5786-21-0, Clozapine 6190-39-2, Dihydroergotamine mesylate 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6621-47-2, Perhexiline 7020-55-5, Clidinium 7235-40-7, Beta carotene 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7416-34-4, Molindone 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7648-98-8, Ambenonium 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies 7681-93-8, Natamycin 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 8029-99-0, Paregoric 8049-47-6, Pancreatin 8050-81-5, Simethicone 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 8067-24-1, Ergoloid mesylates 9001-27-8, BLood-coagulation factor VIII 9001-75-6, Pepsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-49-6, Enoxaparin, biological studies 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9039-53-6, Urokinase 9046-56-4, Ancrod 10118-90-8, Minocycline 10238-21-8, Glyburide 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11041-12-6, Cholestyramine 11056-06-7, Bleomycin 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 12174-11-7, Attapulgite 12244-57-4, Gold sodium thiomalate 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 12794-10-4D, Benzodiazepine, derivs. 13010-47-4, Lomustine 13292-46-1, Rifampin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 13647-35-3, Trilostane 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 14124-50-6 14611-51-9, Selegiline 14769-73-4, Levamisole 14838-15-4, Phenylpropanolamine 14882-18-9, Bismuth subsalicylate 15301-69-6, Flavoxate 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15686-71-2, Cephalexin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15722-48-2, Olsalazine 16051-77-7, Isosorbide mononitrate 16068-46-5, Potassium phosphate 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 16679-58-6, Desmopressin 17230-88-5, Danazol 17784-12-2, Sulfacytine 18323-44-9, Clindamycin 18559-94-9, Albuterol 18883-66-4, Streptozocin 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19794-93-5, Trazodone 20537-88-6, Amifostine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 20830-81-3, Daunomycin 21256-18-8, Oxaprozin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 23031-32-5, Terbutaline sulfate 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25451-15-4, Felbamate 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25812-30-0, Gemfibrozil 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 26807-65-8, Indapamide 26839-75-8, Timolol 27203-92-5, Tramadol 27262-47-1, Levobupivacaine 27686-84-6, Masoprocol 28395-03-1,

Bumetanide 28657-80-9, Cinoxacin 28782-42-5, Difenoxin 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29110-47-2, Guanfacine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 31441-78-8, Mercaptopurine 31677-93-7, Bupropion hydrochloride 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 31883-05-3, Moricizine 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 33069-62-4, Paclitaxel 33419-42-0, Etoposide 34089-81-1, Sodium ferric gluconate 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36505-84-7, Buspirone 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 40180-04-9, Tienilic acid 40580-59-4, Guanadrel 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 41708-72-9, Tocainide 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 49562-28-9, Fenofibrate 50679-08-8, Terfenadine 50925-79-6, Colestipol 50972-17-3, Bacampicillin 51022-71-0, Nabilone 51110-01-1, Somatostatin **51333-22-3**, Budesonide 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53608-75-6, Pancrelipase 53714-56-0, Leuprolide 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 54024-22-5, Desogestrel 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-56-5, Flecainide acetate 54182-58-0, Sucralfate 54350-48-0, Etretinate 54573-75-0, Doxercalciferol 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 56420-45-2, Epirubicin 58001-44-8 58581-89-8, Azelastine 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59729-33-8, Citalopram 59865-13-3, Cyclosporine A 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 60205-81-4, Ipratropium 61489-71-2, Menotropin 61718-82-9, Fluvoxamine maleate 61869-08-7, Paroxetine 62571-86-2, Captopril 63585-09-1, Foscarnet sodium 63590-64-7, Terazosin 64952-97-2, Latamoxef 65141-46-0, Nicorandil 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 66104-22-1, Pergolide 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 66376-36-1, Alendronate 67227-57-0, Fenoldopam mesylate 68475-42-3, Anagrelide 68844-77-9, Astemizole 69049-73-6, Nedocromil 69123-98-4, Fialuridine 69655-05-6, Didanosine 70359-46-5, Brominide tartrate 70989-04-7, S-Mephenytoin 71320-77-9, Moclobemide 72432-03-2, Miglitol 72509-76-3, Felodipine 72956-09-3, Carvedilol 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74103-06-3, Ketorolac 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 75330-75-5, Lovastatin 75695-93-1, Isradipine 75706-12-6, Leflunomide 75847-73-3, Enalapril 76470-66-1, Loracarbef 76547-98-3, Lisinopril 76568-02-0, Flosequinan 76584-70-8 76824-35-6, Famotidine 76932-56-4, Nafarelin 76963-41-2, Nizatidine 78110-38-0, Aztreonam 78628-80-5, Terbinafine hydrochloride 79516-68-0, Levocabastine 79617-96-2, Sertraline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 79902-63-9, Simvastatin 80125-14-0, Remoxipride **80474-14-2**, Fluticasone propionate 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 81098-60-4, Cisapride 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 81669-57-0, Anistreplase 82410-32-0, Ganciclovir 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 82834-16-0, Perindopril 83366-66-9, Nefazodone 83799-24-0, Fexofenadine 83881-51-0, Cetirizine 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 84449-90-1, Raloxifene 84625-61-6, Itraconazole 85441-61-8, Quinapril 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86541-75-5, Benazepril 87333-19-5, Ramipril 87679-37-6, Trandolapril 88040-23-7, Cefepime 88150-42-9, Amlodipine 89365-50-4, Salmeterol 89778-26-7, Toremifene **90566-53-3**, Fluticasone 91714-94-2, Bromfenac 92665-29-7, Cefprozil 93390-81-9, Fosphenytoin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

IT 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 93479-97-1, Glimepiride 93957-54-1, Fluvastatin 95058-81-4, Gemcitabine 95233-18-4, Atovaquone 96036-03-2, Meropenem 97322-87-7, Troglitazone 97519-39-6, Ceftibuten 97534-21-9, Merbarone 97682-44-5, Irinotecan 98048-97-6, Fosinopril

98319-26-7, Finasteride 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 102767-28-2, Levetiracetam 103577-45-3, Lansoprazole 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104227-87-4, Famciclovir 104632-26-0, Pramipexole **105102-22-5**, Mometasone 105462-24-6 105857-23-6, Alteplase 106133-20-4, Tamsulosin 106266-06-2, Risperidone 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 188 106650-56-0, Sibutramine 107753-78-6, Zafirlukast 107868-30-4, Exemestane 109889-09-0, Granisetron 111025-46-8, Pioglitazone 112809-51-5, Letrozole 112965-21-6, Calcipotriene 114798-26-4, Losartan 115103-54-3, Tiagabine 115956-13-3, Dolasetron mesylate 116644-53-2, Mibefradil 117976-89-3, Rabeprazole 119383-00-5 119914-60-2, Grepafloxacin 120014-06-4, Donepezil 121679-13-8, Naratriptan 122320-73-4, Rosiglitazone 122647-32-9, Ibutilide fumarate 122852-42-0, Alosetron 123948-87-8, Topotecan 124937-51-5, Tolterodine 126040-58-2, Calcium polycarbophil 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 129311-55-3, Ganirelix acetate 129318-43-0, Alendronate sodium 129618-40-2, Navirapine 130209-82-4, Latanoprost 130929-57-6, Entacapone 134308-13-7, Tolcapone 134523-00-5, Atorvastatin 137862-53-4, Valsartan 138402-11-6, Irbesartan 143003-46-7, Alglucerase 144494-65-5, Tirofiban 144701-48-4, Telmisartan 145599-86-6, Cerivastatin 147059-72-1, Trovafloxacin 147245-92-9, Copolymer 1 150378-17-9, Indinavir 151096-09-2, Moxifloxacin 161814-49-9, Amprenavir 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 171599-83-0, Sildenafil citrate 172820-23-4, Pexiganan acetate 180288-69-1, Trastuzumab 185243-69-0, Etanercept 188627-80-7, Eptifibatide 339524-26-4, Amiodorone 339524-30-0, Cyclopegic 339524-35-5, Cytoxin 339524-50-4, Hyperozia
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)

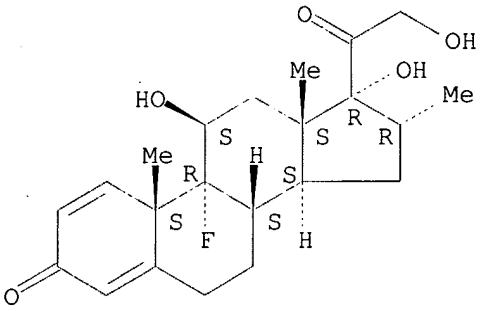
IT 107-97-1, Sarcosin 447-41-6, Nylidrin 8056-51-7 9000-86-6, Alanine aminotransferase 9000-97-9 9001-05-2, Catalase 9001-40-5, Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 9001-48-3, Glutathione reductase 9001-50-7, Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase 9001-62-1, Hepatic lipase 9001-84-7, Phospholipase A2 9002-03-3, Dihydrofolate reductase 9002-06-6, Thymidine kinase 9002-12-4, Urate oxidase 9002-67-9, Luteinizing hormone 9003-99-0, Myeloperoxidase 9012-25-3, Catechol-O-methyltransferase 9012-38-8, PAPS synthetase 9012-39-9 9012-52-6, S-Adenosylmethionine synthetase 9013-08-5, Phosphoenolpyruvate carboxykinase 9013-18-7, Fatty acyl-CoA synthetase 9013-38-1, Dopamine β-hydroxylase 9013-66-5, Glutathione peroxidase 9013-79-0, Neuropathy target esterase 9014-55-5, Tyrosine aminotransferase 9015-71-8, Corticotropin releasing hormone 9015-81-0, 17-β Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase 9016-12-0, Hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase 9023-44-3, Tryptophanyl-tRNA synthetase 9023-62-5, Glutathione synthetase 9023-64-7, γ-Glutamylcysteinyl synthetase 9023-70-5, Glutamine synthetase 9024-60-6, Ornithine decarboxylase 9024-61-7, Histidine decarboxylase 9025-32-5, Prolidase 9026-00-0, Cholesterol esterase 9026-09-9, Phenol sulfotransferase 9026-43-1, Serine kinase 9026-51-1, Nucleoside diphosphate kinase 9027-13-8, Enoyl-CoA hydratase 9027-65-0, Acyl-CoA dehydrogenase 9028-06-2 9028-31-3, Aldose reductase 9028-35-7, HMG CoA reductase 9028-41-5, Hydroxyacyl-Coenzyme A dehydrogenase 9028-86-8, Aldehyde dehydrogenase 9029-73-6, Phenyl alanine hydroxylase 9029-80-5, Histamine N-methyltransferase 9029-97-4, 3-Ketoacyl-CoA thiolase 9031-37-2, Ceruloplasmin 9031-54-3, Sphingomyelinase 9031-61-2, Thymidylate synthase 9031-72-5, Alcohol dehydrogenase 9032-20-6, DT-Diaphorase 9032-76-2 9035-58-9, Blood-coagulation factor III

9036-22-0, Tyrosine hydroxylase 9037-21-2, Tryptophan hydroxylase 9037-62-1, Glycyl tRNA synthetase 9039-06-9, NADPH cytochrome P450 reductase 9040-57-7, Ribonucleotide reductase 9041-92-3 9045-77-6, Fatty acid synthase 9046-27-9, γ-Glutamyl transpeptidase 9048-63-9, Epoxide hydrolase 9055-67-8, Poly(ADP-ribose)polymerase 9059-25-0, Lysyl oxidase 9068-41-1, Carnitine palmitoyltransferase 9074-02-6, Malic enzyme 9074-10-6, Biliverdin reductase 9074-19-5, Hydratase 9074-87-7, γ-Glutamyl hydrolase 9081-36-1, 25-Hydroxyvitamin D3 1-hydroxylase 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 37205-63-3, ATP synthase 37237-44-8, Glucosylceramide synthase 37289-06-8, Acid ceramidase 37292-81-2, Cytochrome p 450 11A1 37318-49-3, Protein disulfide isomerase 39391-18-9, Prostaglandin H synthase 56093-23-3, α-1,2-Fucosyl transferase 56645-49-9, Cathepsin G 59536-73-1, Phosphomannomutase 59536-74-2, Very long-chain acyl-CoA dehydrogenase 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin 60616-82-2, Cathepsin L 61116-22-1, Fatty acyl-CoA oxidase 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 67339-09-7, Thiopurine methyltransferase 67763-96-6, Insulin-like growth factor 1 67763-97-7, Insulin-like growth factor II 77271-19-3, 6-O-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase 77847-96-2, Prostacyclin-stimulating factor 79747-53-8, Protein tyrosine phosphatase 79955-99-0, Stromelysin-1 80146-85-6, Tissue Transglutaminase 80295-41-6, Complement component C3 81627-83-0, Colony stimulating factor -1 82391-43-3, 12-Lipoxygenase 83268-44-4 83869-56-1, Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor 85637-73-6, Atrial natriuretic factor 87397-91-9, Thymosin β10 88943-21-9, Proteinase α1-inhibitor III 89964-14-7, Prothymosin, alpha 90698-26-3, Ribosomal protein S6 kinase 96024-44-1, Granulin 105238-46-8, Macropain 106096-92-8, Fibroblast growth factor, acidic 106956-32-5, Oncostatin M 112130-98-0, Procathepsin L 114949-22-3, Activin (protein) 117698-12-1, Paraoxonase 119418-04-1, Galanin 122191-40-6, Caspase-1 123626-67-5, Endothelin-1 125978-95-2, Nitric oxide synthase 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor 137632-07-6, Extracellular-signal-regulated kinase 1 138238-81-0, Endothelin converting enzyme-1 140208-24-8, Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-1 141176-92-3 141349-86-2, Cyclin dependent kinase 2 141436-78-4, Protein kinase C 142243-03-6, Plasminogen activator inhibitor 2 142805-56-9, DNA topoisomerase II 142805-58-1, MAP kinase kinase 143180-75-0, DNA topoisomerase I 143375-65-9, Cyclin dependent kinase 1 145809-21-8, Tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase-3 146480-35-5, Matrix metalloproteinase-2 147014-97-9, Cyclin dependent kinase 4 148348-15-6, Fibroblast growth factor 7 149316-81-4, Branched chain acyl-CoA oxidase 149371-05-1, Kinase (phosphorylating), gene c-abl protein 149885-78-9, Hepatocyte growth factor activator 154907-65-0, Checkpoint kinase 155807-64-0, FEN-1 Endonuclease 165245-96-5, p38 Mitogen-activated protein kinase 169592-56-7, CPP32 proteinase 179241-70-4, Protein kinase ZPK 179241-78-2, Caspase 8 182372-14-1, Caspase 2 182372-15-2, Caspase 6 182762-08-9, Caspase 4 189258-14-8, Caspase 7 192465-11-5, Caspase 5 193363-12-1, Vascular endothelial growth factor D 194554-71-7, Tissue factor pathway inhibitor 205944-50-9, Osteoprotegerin 220983-94-8, Sorbitol dehydrogenase 289898-51-7, JNK1 protein kinase 303752-61-6, DNA dependent protein kinase 329736-03-0, Cytochrome p450 3A4 329764-85-4, Cytochrome p450 1A1 329900-75-6, Cyclooxygenase 2 329978-01-0, Cytochrome p450 2C9 330196-64-0, Cytochrome p450 1A2 330196-93-5, Cytochrome p450 2E1 330207-10-8, Cytochrome p450 2B1 330589-90-7, Cytochrome p450 2C19 330596-22-0, Cytochrome p450 1B1 330597-62-1, Cytochrome p450 2D6 330975-22-9, Macrostatin 331462-97-6, Cytochrome p450 2B2 331462-98-7, Cytochrome p450 3A1 331823-00-8, Cytochrome p450 2C11 331823-12-2, Cytochrome p450 2C12 331823-27-9, Cytochrome p450 2A1 331827-06-6,

Cytochrome p450 2A6 332847-52-6, Cytochrome p450 4A 336884-26-5, Cytochrome p450 2B10 338964-08-2, P 450 17A 338969-62-3, P 450 2A3 338969-69-0, P 450 2F2 338969-71-4, P 450 4A1
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
IT 9004-02-8, Lipoprotein lipase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(precursor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 80449-02-1, Tyrosine protein kinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(receptor; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9000-83-3, ATPase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(subunit 6; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9025-75-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(subunit B; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9079-67-8, NADH oxidoreductase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(subunit MWFE, gene for; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9041-46-7
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(type II; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9001-12-1, Collagenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(type-1 interstitial; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a
pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT 60382-71-0, Diacylglycerol kinase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(zeta; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical
agent from gene expression profile)
IT 9012-90-2
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(α and β; methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent from gene expression profile)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
50-24-8, Prednisolone **53-03-2**, Prednisone
53-06-5, Cortisone **53-33-8**, Paramethasone
83-43-2, Methylprednisolone **124-94-7**, Triamcinolone

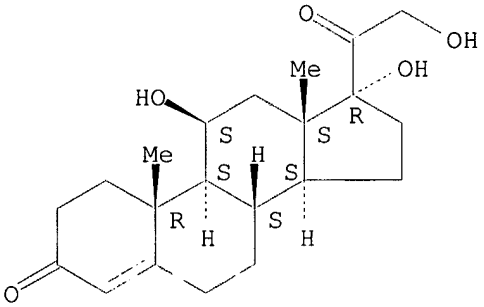
378-44-9, Betamethasone **2152-44-5**, Betamethasone valerate **3385-03-3**, Flunisolide **4419-39-0**, Beclomethasone **51333-22-3**, Budesonide **80474-14-2**, Fluticasone propionate **90566-53-3**, Fluticasone **105102-22-5**, Mometasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(methods of determining individual hypersensitivity to a pharmaceutical agent
from gene expression profile)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



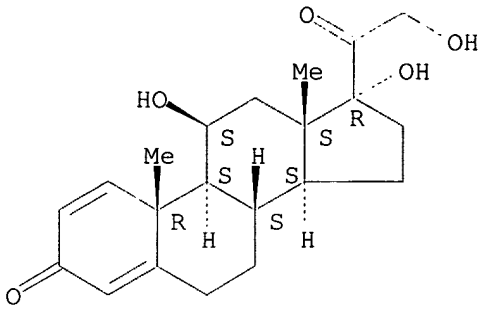
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



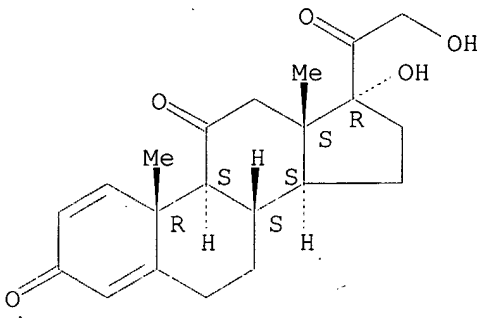
RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



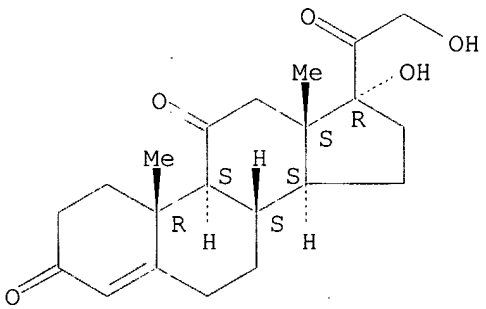
RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



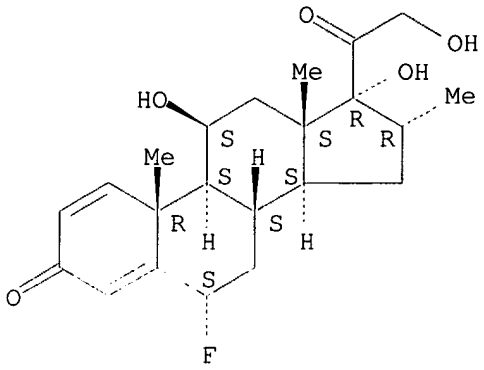
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



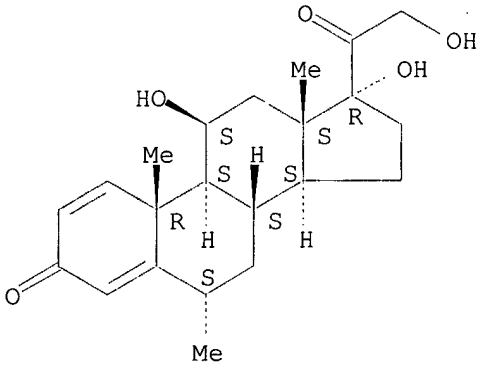
RN 53-33-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 6-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (6α,11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



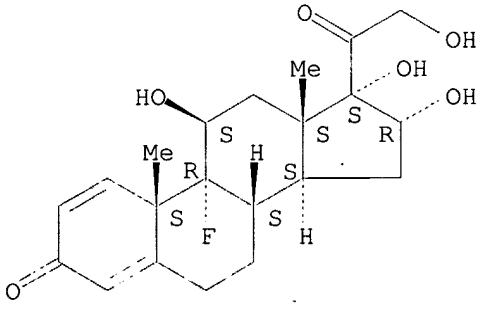
RN 83-43-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



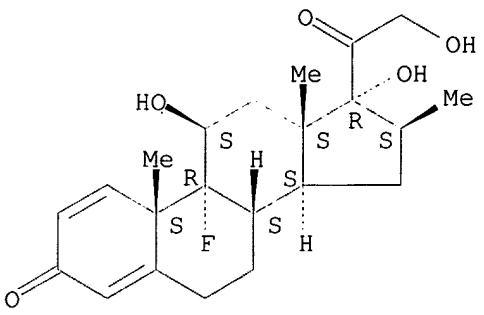
RN 124-94-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,16,17,21-tetrahydroxy-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



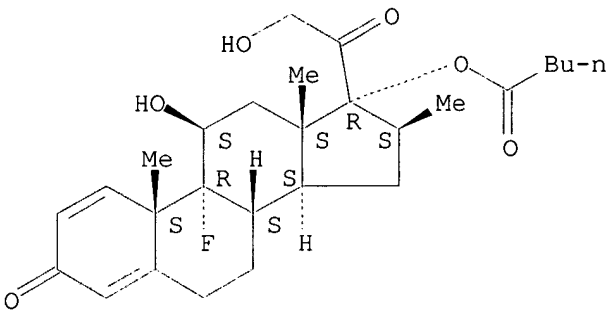
RN 378-44-9 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



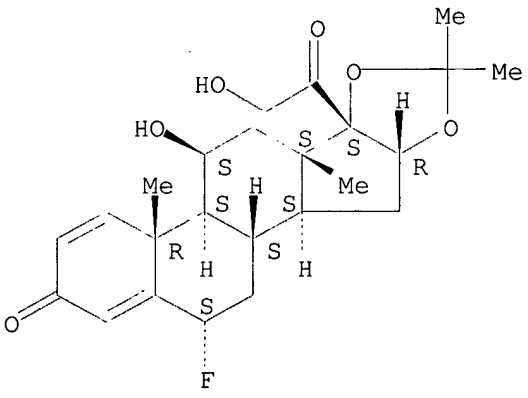
RN 2152-44-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16-methyl-17-[(1-oxopentyl)oxy]-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 3385-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 6-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16,17-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(oxy)]-, (6α,11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

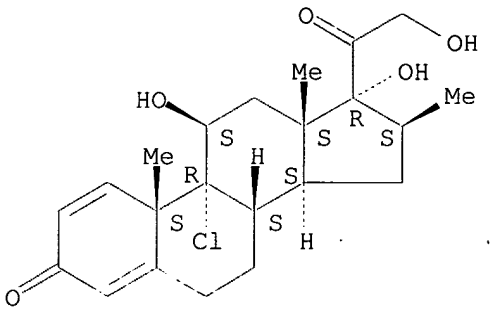
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 4419-39-0 HCAPLUS

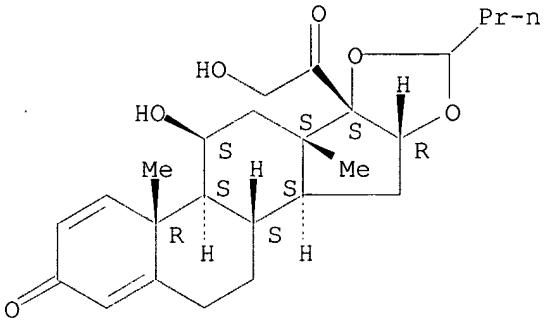
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-chloro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



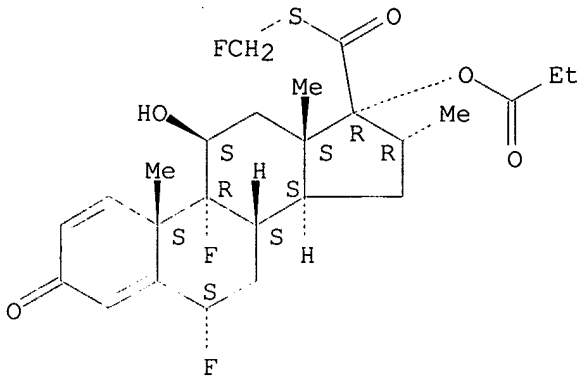
RN 51333-22-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 16,17-[butylidenebis(oxy)]-11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



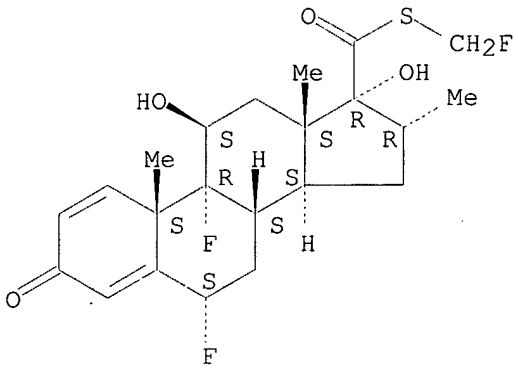
RN 80474-14-2 HCAPLUS
CN Androsta-1,4-diene-17-carbothioic acid, 6,9-difluoro-11-hydroxy-16-methyl-3-oxo-17-(1-oxopropoxy)-, S-(fluoromethyl) ester, (6α,11β,16α,17α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



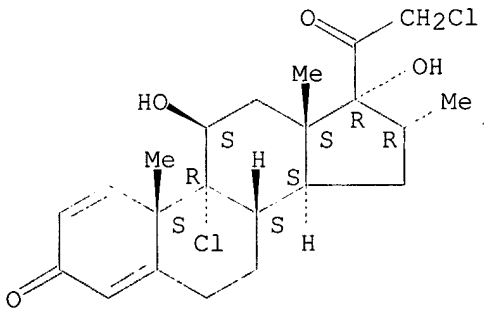
RN 90566-53-3 HCAPLUS
CN Androsta-1,4-diene-17-carbothioic acid, 6,9-difluoro-11,17-dihydroxy-16-methyl-3-oxo-, S-(fluoromethyl) ester, (6α,11β,16α,17.alpha.)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 105102-22-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9,21-dichloro-11,17-dihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L46 ANSWER 37 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:113271 HCAPLUS
DN 135:628
ED Entered STN: 15 Feb 2001
TI Binding of estrogen and progesterone-BSA **conjugates** to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) and the effects of the free steroids on GAPDH enzyme activity: physiological implications
AU Joe, I.; Ramirez, V. D.
CS Department of Molecular and Integrative Physiology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA
SO Steroids (2001), 66(6), 529-538
CODEN: STEDAM; ISSN: 0039-128X
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 7
AB In this study rat brain solubilized plasmalemma-microsomal fractions (B-P3) or cytosolic fractions were applied to P-3-BSA (progesterone linked to BSA at C-3 position) and E-6-BSA (17β-estradiol linked to BSA at C-6 position) affinity columns. It is interesting that a 37-**kDa** protein was retained by both columns which was identified as glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) by N-terminal sequencing. The 37 **kDa** protein (GAPDH) was not retained by either a control BSA **conjugated** affinity column or a **corticosterone**-BSA affinity column. E-6-BSA bound to GAPDH with higher binding affinity than P-3-BSA or T-3-BSA (testosterone linked to BSA at C-3 position) affinity columns. In addition, the binding of 17β-E-6-BSA to GAPDH was impeded by free estrogen (17β-estradiol) completely. Binding studies of E-6-BSA and P-3-BSA to com. GAPDH from rabbit skeletal muscle using radiolabeled ligand binding assays revealed that P-3-BSA had 10+ lower GAPDH binding affinity than E-6-BSA. Next, the effects of estrogen and progesterone on GAPDH activity were studied. Rapid and significant increases in Vmax and changes in Km were observed by the addition of 10 nM estradiol, whereas 100 nM progesterone decreased only Vmax significantly. Testosterone, corticosterone, 17α-estradiol, and diethylstilbestrol did not affect the enzyme activity. The results indicate that GAPDH is a target site for 17β-estradiol and progesterone and suggest possible roles in the regulation of cellular metabolism and synaptic remodeling in which GAPDH has been reported to be involved.
ST estrogen progesterone BSA **conjugate** GAPDH
IT 50-28-2D, 17β-Estradiol, **conjugate** 57-83-0D, Progesterone, **conjugate**, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(binding of estrogen and progesterone-BSA **conjugates** to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and effects of free steroids on GAPDH enzyme activity in relation to physiol. implications)
IT **50-22-6D, Corticosterone, conjugate** 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-91-0, 17α-Estradiol 58-22-0D, Testosterone, **conjugate**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(binding of estrogen and progesterone-BSA **conjugates** to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and effects of free steroids on GAPDH enzyme activity in relation to physiol. implications)
IT 9001-50-7P, Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PUR

(Purification or recovery); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(binding of estrogen and progesterone-BSA **conjugates** to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and effects of free steroids on GAPDH enzyme activity in relation to physiol. implications)

RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

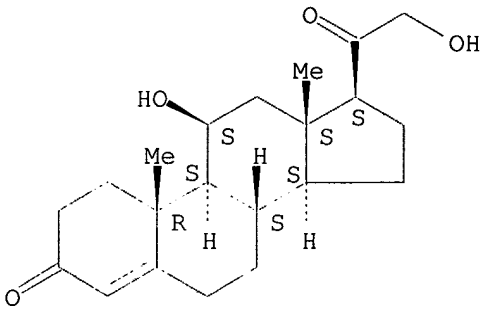
(1) Aronica, S; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1994, V91, P8517 HCAPLUS
(2) Berg, B; Biochem Biophys Acta 1977, V479, P152 HCAPLUS
(3) Bradford, M; Anal Biochem 1976, V72, P248 HCAPLUS
(4) Bukusoglu, C; J Neurochem 1994, V63, P1434 HCAPLUS
(5) Cabral, R; Gen Pharmacol 1994, V25, P171
(6) Cardon, J; J Biol Chem 1982, V257, P7615 HCAPLUS
(7) Chung, S; Exp Brain Res 1988, V69, P522 HCAPLUS
(8) Dural, D; Biochem Biophys Acta 1983, V737, P409
(9) Gorski, J; Biol Reprod 1993, V48, P8 HCAPLUS
(10) Gronemeyer, H; Annu Rev Genet 1991, V25, P89 HCAPLUS
(11) Hayashi, T; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1994, V203, P1013 HCAPLUS
(12) Kant, J; J Biol Chem 1973, V248, P8457 HCAPLUS
(13) Ke, F; J Neurochem 1990, V54, P467 HCAPLUS
(14) Kumagai, H; J Biochem 1983, V93, P1259 HCAPLUS
(15) Matsuda, S; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1993, V90, P10803 HCAPLUS
(16) McEwen, B; Neurosteroids, a new regulatory function in the nerve system 1999, P233
(17) Medosch, C; Exp Neurol 1982, V75, P120 MEDLINE
(18) Meyer, C; Eur J Biochem 1996, V239, P726 HCAPLUS
(19) Moats, R; Biol Reprod 1998, V58, P531 HCAPLUS
(20) Modun, B; Infect Immun 1999, V67, P1086 HCAPLUS
(21) Muronetz, V; Arch Biochem Biophys 1994, V313, P253 HCAPLUS
(22) Pierce, G; J Biol Chem 1985, V260, P6862 HCAPLUS
(23) Pietras, R; Nature 1977, V265, P69 HCAPLUS
(24) Sadler, S; J Biol Chem 1982, V257, P355 HCAPLUS
(25) Singer, C; J Neurosci 1999, V19, P2455 HCAPLUS
(26) Stallcup, W; J Mol Biol 1973, V80, P77 HCAPLUS
(27) Steck, T; Methods Enzymol 1974, V31, P172 MEDLINE
(28) Sylvia, V; J Cell Physiol 1998, V176, P435 HCAPLUS
(29) Tesarik, J; FEBS 1992, V308, P116 HCAPLUS
(30) Tischkau, S; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1993, V90, P1285 HCAPLUS
(31) Tomkins, G; Ann Rev Biochem 1963, V32, P677 HCAPLUS
(32) Volker, K; Comp Biochem Physiol 1995, V112B, P503 HCAPLUS
(33) Volker, K; J Mol Recog 1993, V6, P167 HCAPLUS
(34) Wasserman, W; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1980, V77, P1534 HCAPLUS
(35) Zheng, J; Eur J Pharmacol 1999, V368, P95 HCAPLUS
(36) Zheng, J; J Steroid Biochem Mol Biol 1999, V68, P65 HCAPLUS

IT **50-22-6D, Corticosterone, conjugate**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(binding of estrogen and progesterone-BSA **conjugates** to glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase and effects of free steroids on GAPDH enzyme activity in relation to physiol. implications)

RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS

CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 38 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2001:49967 HCAPLUS
DN 135:185339
ED Entered STN: 19 Jan 2001
TI Immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels: Antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones
AU Basalp, Aynur; Mustafaeva, Zeynep; Mustafaev, Mamed; Bermek, Engin
CS Tubitak-Marmara Research Center, Research Institute for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Kocaeli, 41470, Turk.
SO Hybridoma (2000), 19(6), 495-499
CODEN: HYBRDY; ISSN: 0272-457X
PB Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB The immunogenic properties of 17β-estradiol, immobilized in neg. charged polymer gels, were investigated, and the specificity of antibodies produced was analyzed. The polymer gels developed were composed of a hydrophobic estradiol core surrounded by hydrophilic polyanions as corona. As an immunogen, it was conceived to function via a dual mode, that is as a hapten-delivery system (prolongation effect) and as a polyelectrolyte adjuvant. Polymer gels containing estradiol appeared to possess a high estradiol-specific immunogenicity even without the addition of traditional adjuvants. A comparative study of estradiol trapped in polymer gels vs. estradiol **conjugated** to bovine serum albumin (BSA.E) + Incomplete Freund's Adjuvant (IFA) mixts. revealed similar immunogenic properties in terms of induction of specific antibodies. Following a short immunization procedure based on the use of 17β-estradiol immobilized in polymer gels, the authors developed 10 specific monoclonal antibodies with **Kd** values ranging between 1.2 + 10-7 and 8 + 10-8 M.
ST estradiol polymer gel drug delivery system immunity monoclonal antibody
IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT Hybridoma
Immunity
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT Albumins, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)

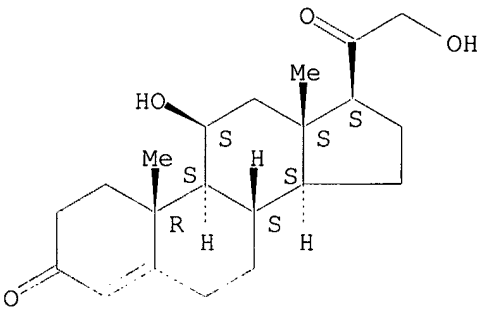
IT Haptens
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT Antibodies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(monoclonal; immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT **50-22-6**, Corticosterone 52-39-1, Aldosterone 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT 355145-90-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
IT 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)
RE.CNT 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Allcock, H; Macromolecules 1980, V13, P1345
(2) Anon; US 4952569 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Basalp, A; Hybridoma 1996, V15, P233 HCAPLUS
(4) Brannon-Peppas, L; J Biomater Sci Polymer 1994, V5, P339 HCAPLUS
(5) Buntner, B; J Controlled Release 1998, V56, P159 HCAPLUS
(6) Casanas-Roux, F; Hum Reprod 1996, V11, P357 HCAPLUS
(7) Dean, P; Steroid Lipid Res 1972, V3, P82 HCAPLUS
(8) Doulliard, J; Methods Enzymol 1983, V92, P168
(9) Elsaesser, F; Steroids 1989, V54, P159 HCAPLUS
(10) Erlanger, B; J Biol Chem 1957, V228, P713 HCAPLUS
(11) Fantl, V; J Endokrinol 1984, V100, P367 HCAPLUS
(12) Fantl, V; J Steroid Biochem 1981, V14, P405 HCAPLUS
(13) Fantl, V; J Steroid Biochem 1982, V17, P125 HCAPLUS
(14) Galfre, G; Methods Enzymol 1983, V73, P3
(15) Harlow, E; Antibodies: A Laboratory Manual 1988
(16) Irion, G; Pharm Res 1995, V12, P1618 HCAPLUS
(17) Lei, Y; Yao Hsueh Hsueh Pao 1993, V28, P269
(18) Lietzke, R; J Immunol Methods 1985, V76, P223 MEDLINE
(19) Miller, M; Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Technology 1978, V1, P445
(20) Musatfaev, M; Immunology USSR 1990, V6, P48
(21) Musatfaev, M; Mol Biol USSR 1990, V24, P358
(22) Musatfaev, M; The Polymeric Materials Encyclopedia. Synthesis, Properties and Applications 1996, P5771
(23) Mustafaev, M; Biomed Sci 1990, V1, P274 HCAPLUS

(24) Mustafaev, M; Immunol Lett 1996, V52, P63 HCAPLUS
(25) Mustafaev, M; J Bioact Compet Polym 1998, V10, P33
(26) Mustafaev, M; J Immunol Methods 1996, V197, P31 HCAPLUS
(27) Mustafaev, M; Polym Gels Netw 1996, V4, P363 HCAPLUS
(28) Mustafaev, M; Recent Advances in Peptide and Protein and Protein Delivery 1998, P145
(29) Nowak, M; Acta Pharm Hung 1996, V66, P153 HCAPLUS
(30) Ottenbrite, R; Polymeric Drugs 1978, P262
(31) Petrov, R; Sov Med Rev D Immunol 1992, P1
(32) Pinazzi, C; Bull Socie'te' Chimique de France 1974, V3, P667
(33) Pinazzi, C; Eur Polymer J 1977, V14, P205
(34) Plerdeau, A; Eur Polymer J 1980, V17, P801
(35) Plotka, E; J Wildl Dis 1988, V24, P507 HCAPLUS
(36) Rao, P; Steroids 1998, V63, P141 HCAPLUS
(37) Ritter, H; Makromol Chem Rapid Commun 1982, V3, P431 HCAPLUS
(38) Robaire, B; 1987 Biol Reprod 1996, V37, P327
(39) Sitruk-Ware, R; J Ster Biochem Mol Biol 1995, V53, P247 HCAPLUS
(40) Ye, W; Pharm Dev Technol 1996, V1, P1 HCAPLUS
(41) Yolles, S; J Polymer Sci Polymer Chem Ed 1979, V17, P4111 HCAPLUS
(42) Zupon, M; J Pharm Sci 1983, V72, P1323 HCAPLUS

IT **50-22-6**, Corticosterone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(immune response to 17β-estradiol involved in polymer gels in relation to antigen specificity and affinity of hybridoma clones)

RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 39 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2000:845616 HCAPLUS
DN 134:212554
ED Entered STN: 05 Dec 2000
TI Dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug of methylprednisolone: in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes
AU Rensberger, Katherine L.; Hoganson, Dean A.; Mehvar, Reza
CS Department of Biology, Drake University, Des Moines, IA, 50311, USA
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (2000), 207(1-2), 71-76
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
PB Elsevier Science B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1, 15, 32, 33

AB The in vitro immunosuppressive activity of a **conjugate** of methylprednisolone (MP) with dextran 70 **kDa** (DEX-MPS) was tested using the lymphocyte proliferation assay after stimulation of lymphocytes with Con A. Blood and spleen lymphocytes, isolated from drug-free male Sprague-Dawley rats, were used in the assay. First, the optimum concentration of Con-A for stimulation of lymphocytes was determined The inhibition of the lymphocyte proliferation was then tested in the presence of 0.25, 0.5, 1.0, 2.5, 5.0, 10, 20, and 50 nM concns. (MP equivalent) of DEX-MPS or free MP. The maximum stimulation of lymphocytes with Con-A was observed at mitogen concns. of 2.5 and 10 μg/mL for the spleen and blood lymphocytes, resp. For free MP, sigmoidal relationships were observed between the effect (% inhibition of lymphocyte proliferation) and the logarithm of MP concentration Addnl., the maximum inhibitory effect (Imax) and MP concentration producing half of Imax (IC50) were, resp., 98% and 1.38 nM for the blood and 86% and 3.1 nM for the spleen lymphocytes. For MP **conjugated** to dextran, the response-log concentration curves were substantially shifted to the right with IC50 values of 40 and 52 nM for the blood and spleen lymphocytes, resp. It is concluded that compared with free MP, the steroid attached to dextran has minimal immunosuppressive activity. Therefore, to be effective in vivo, DEX-MPS should release MP in the body.

ST methylprednisolone succinate dextran prodrug immunosuppressant

IT Cell proliferation
Drug bioavailability
Immunosuppressants
Lymphocyte
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

IT **83-43-2**, 6α-Methylprednisolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

IT **128003-82-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

IT 9004-54-0, Dextran, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

IT **2921-57-5**, Methylprednisolone succinate
RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Boitard, C; Adv Nephrol Necker Hosp 1989, V18, P335 MEDLINE
(2) Erken, U; Transplant Proc 1993, V25, P2253 MEDLINE

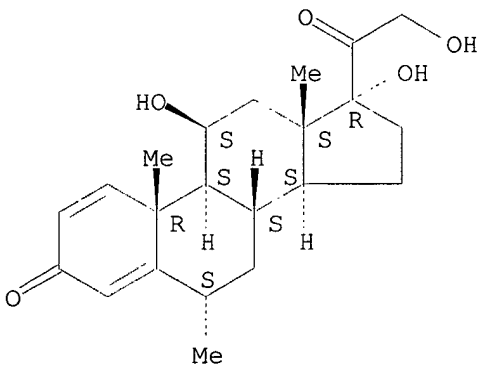
(3) Freshney, R; Culture of Animal Cells 2nd ed 1987
(4) Kojima, T; J Pharm Pharmacol 1980, V32, P30 HCAPLUS
(5) McLeod, A; Int J Pharmaceut 1993, V92, P105 HCAPLUS
(6) Mehvar, R; J Control Release 2000, V68, P53 HCAPLUS
(7) Mehvar, R; J Pharm Sci 1994, V83, P1495 HCAPLUS
(8) Mehvar, R; J Pharmaceut Biomed Anal 1999, V19, P785 HCAPLUS
(9) Mehvar, R; Pharm Res 1997, V14, PS336
(10) Mishina, E; J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1994, V271, P868 HCAPLUS
(11) Mishina, E; Pharm Res 1993, V10, P1402 HCAPLUS
(12) Mishina, E; Pharm Res 1994, V11, P848 HCAPLUS
(13) Sakamoto, Y; Biochim Biophys Acta 1977, V498, P102 HCAPLUS
(14) Stubbs, S; Transplant Proc 1973, V5, P1145 MEDLINE
(15) Wiesner, R; Transplantation 1994, V58, P1053 MEDLINE
(16) Yaqoob, P; Immunology 1994, V82, P603 HCAPLUS
(17) Yura, H; Control Release 1999, V57, P87 HCAPLUS

IT **83-43-2**, 6α-Methylprednisolone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); FMU (Formation, unclassified); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

RN 83-43-2 HCAPLUS

CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **128003-82-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)

RN 128003-82-7 HCAPLUS

CN Dextran, (6α,11β)-11,17-dihydroxy-6-methyl-3,20-dioxopregna-1,4-dien-21-yl butanedioate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

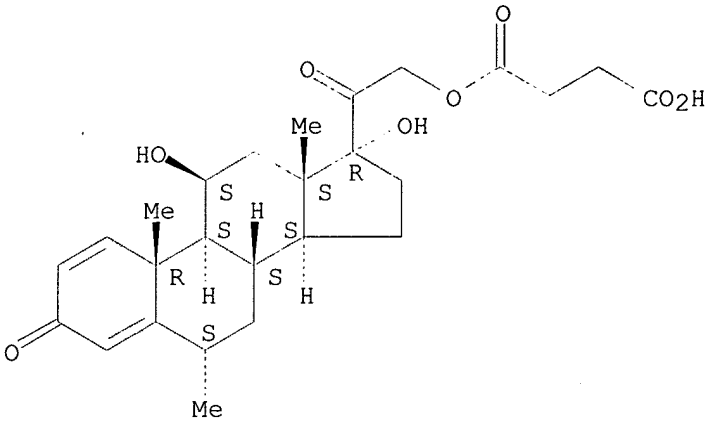
CRN 9004-54-0
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

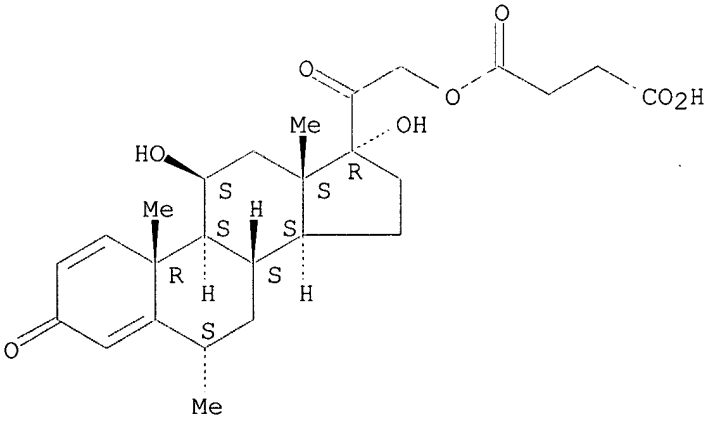
CRN 2921-57-5
CMF C26 H34 O8

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **2921-57-5**, Methylprednisolone succinate
RL: RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(in vitro immunosuppressive effects on rat blood and spleen lymphocytes of dextran-methylprednisolone succinate as a prodrug)
RN 2921-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 21-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11,17-dihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 40 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:769251 HCAPLUS
DN 132:59422
ED Entered STN: 06 Dec 1999

TI Regulation of components of the ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone
AU Chrysis, Dionisios; Underwood, Louis E.
CS Department of Pediatrics, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 27599-7220, USA
SO Endocrinology (1999), 140(12), 5635-5641
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PB Endocrine Society
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-5 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB To investigate whether the anabolic effects of insulin-like growth factor I (IGF-I) and GH are mediated through regulation of the ubiquitin (Ub) pathway, the authors examined the effect of IGF-I (0.35 μg/100 g) and/or GH (0.3 mg/100 g BW) on the expression of Ub and Ub-**conjugating** (E2) enzyme mRNAs in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic by treatment with dexamethasone (Dex; 0.5 mg/100 g BW) for 3 days. Dex caused a significant loss of body and gastrocnemius weight (14% and 25%, resp.) concurrent with an increase in the 2.8- and 1.2-kb transcripts of Ub (14.3- and 12-fold increases, resp.), the 1.8- and 1.2-kb transcripts of 14-**kDa** Ub-**conjugating** enzyme (E2-14 **kDa**; 5.6- and 7.7-fold increases, resp.), the 4.4- and 2.4-kb transcripts of Ub-E2G (6.5- and 8.2-fold increases, resp.), and the 2E isoform of the 17-**kDa** E2 mRNA (3.5-fold increase). Injections of IGF-I in Dex-treated animals ameliorated the body weight loss, and the gastrocnemius tended to be heavier. This improvement was also accompanied by a significant suppression of transcripts for Ub (58% and 66% decreases), E2-14 **kDa** (58% and 68% decreases), and Ub-E2G (78% decrease), whereas the 2E isoform of the 17-**kDa** E2 was only modestly affected (20% decrease). GH restored serum IGF-I levels to normal in Dex-treated rats, but had no effect on the body weight loss or on any of the studied components of the Ub pathway. Administration of IGF-I to the Dex/GH-treated animals decreased the activated mRNAs of the Ub pathway in a manner and degree similar to those observed in the Dex/IGF-I group. In summary, these results provide evidence that IGF-I regulates the expression of mRNAs encoding components of the Ub pathway during catabolism and suggest a possible mechanism for the antiproteolytic actions of IGF-I. GH, which is believed not to affect proteolysis but only protein synthesis, had no effect on any of the mRNAs studied.
ST IGF growth hormone ubiquitin muscle glucocorticoid
IT Body weight
Muscle
Protein degradation
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
IT Glucocorticoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(ubiquitin-**conjugating**, isoenzymes; regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone

	CA 2212744	AA	19960926	CA 1996-2212744	19960318
	AU 9653148	A1	19961008	AU 1996-53148	19960318
	EP 817617	A1	19980114	EP 1996-909753	19960318
	EP 817617	B1	20030514		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 11502817	T2	19990309	JP 1996-528543	19960318
PRAI	US 1995-408052	A	19950321		
	WO 1996-US3666	W	19960318		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 9629059	ICM	A61K009-16
	ICS	A61K009-50
US 5686113	ECLA	A61K009/16H6F; A61K009/16K; A61K009/50H6F; A61K009/50K

AB An aqueous core microcapsule has a capsular wall provided with a peptide(s) of pre-determined binding specificity(ies) appended to the surface, the wall being the reaction product of an anionic polymer or salt thereof and a polyamine, salt thereof, mixts. thereof, or mixts. thereof with monoamines. The aqueous core may contain an active ingredient(s), and be targeted for delivery to specific cell tissues. The microcapsules are provided as a composition and in a kit with instructions for use in imaging, diagnosis, therapy, vaccination, and other applications. Spermine/alginate microcapsules were prepared by addition of nominally 8 + 10-7 μL droplets of a 0.05% (weight/volume) aqueous Na alginate solution to a 0.05% (weight/volume) aqueous spermine-HCl solution at room temperature The resulting suspension of microcapsules was stirred to allow equilibration and then allowed to settle, the supernatant was removed, and microcapsules washed and stored at refrigerator temperature

ST peptide polymer amine microcapsule drug targeting

IT Immunomodulators
(-secreting cells, encapsulation of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Nucleotides, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antisense; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Adrenal cortex
Parathyroid gland
Reproductive organ
Thyroid gland
(cells, encapsulation of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Antigens
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(complementary; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Animal cell
Pancreatic islet of Langerhans
(encapsulation of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Antibodies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fragments; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Bacillus thuringiensis
(larvicidal proteins of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Bean
Canavalia ensiformis
Erythrina corallodendron
Lentil
Peanut
Soybean
Tomato
Ulex europaeus
Vicia villosa
Wheat
(lectins of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Agrochemicals
Anthelmintics
Antibiotics
Diagnosis
Dyes
Encapsulation
Fungicides and Fungistats
Imaging
Inflammation inhibitors
Labels
Magnetic substances
Neoplasm inhibitors
Particle size
Pesticides
Photoprotectants
Protozoacides
Vaccines
(polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins
Avidins
Ferritins
Hemoglobins
Peptides, biological studies
Pheromones
Phosphazene polymers
Radioelements, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Hypoglycemia
(treatment of, agents for; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Immunoglobulins
Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(A, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Immunoglobulins
Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(G, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(M, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

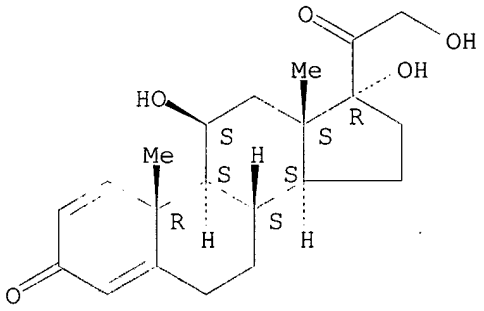
IT Polyelectrolytes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anionic, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Polyelectrolytes
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anionic, salts; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Liver
(hepatocyte, encapsulation of; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(interleukins, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(microcapsules, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(mono-, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly-, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(poly-, salts, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tetra-, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(tri-, polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT 38317-21-4, Acrylic acid-ethylene glycol copolymer
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked; polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)
IT **50-24-8**, Prednisolone 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-05-7, Chloroquine 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-85-5, Biotin 58-85-5D, Biotin, **conjugates** 60-54-8, Tetracycline 61-73-4, Methylene blue 71-44-3, Spermine 72-57-1, Trypan blue 78-90-0, 1,2-Propanediamine 90-89-1, Diethylcarbamazine 98-92-0, Nicotinamide 107-15-3, 1,2-Ethanediamine, biological studies 110-60-1, 1,4-Butanediamine 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 111-40-0 124-20-9, Spermidine 124-22-1, Dodecylamine 124-30-1, 1-Octadecanamine 126-07-8, Griseofulvin 130-95-0, Quinine 143-27-1, Hexadecylamine 143-74-8, Phenol red 462-94-2, 1,5-Pentanediamine 1120-49-6, Didecylamine 1271-42-7, Ferrocene carboxylic acid 1397-89-3, Amphotericin B 1634-82-8, 2-(4'-Hydroxybenzene)azobenzoic acid 1892-57-5 2016-42-4,

1-Tetradecanamine 2016-57-1, 1-Decanamine 2321-07-5 4697-36-3, Carbenicillin 7440-57-5D, Gold, **conjugates** 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9001-12-1, Collagenase 9001-40-5, Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9002-01-1, Streptokinase 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9004-32-4 9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate **9004-61-9, Hyaluronic** acid 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-38-3, Sodium alginate 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-54-8, Cellulase 9013-20-1, Streptavidin 9014-00-0, Luciferase 9015-68-3, Asparaginase 9031-11-2, Lactase 9032-43-3, Cellulose sulfate 9050-31-1, Hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose phthalate 11028-71-0, Concanavalin A 11096-26-7, Erythropoietin 13558-31-1D, derivs. 16423-68-0, Erythrosin 17372-87-1, Eosin 22204-53-1, Naproxen 22799-81-1 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 25962-31-6, 3H-Acetic anhydride 27072-45-3, Fluorescein isothiocyanate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 32609-14-6, Arabic acid 36877-69-7, Rhodamine isothiocyanate 37340-82-2, Streptodornase 55137-74-1, 14C-Acetic anhydride 55268-74-1, Praziquantel 60520-47-0, Eosin isothiocyanate 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 69468-17-3, Diaminobutane 70288-86-7, Ivermectin 82354-19-6, Texas red 82436-78-0, N-Hydroxysulfosuccinimide 87915-38-6, Dextran blue 139639-23-9, Tissue plasminogen activator 183452-12-2
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

IT **50-24-8**, Prednisolone **9004-61-9, Hyaluronic** acid
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polymeric microcapsules of predetd. peptide specificity for drug targeting in diagnosis and therapy)

RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 46 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:612107 HCAPLUS
DN 125:293399
ED Entered STN: 14 Oct 1996

TI Dexamethasone suppresses mucus production and MUC-2 and MUC-5AC gene expression by NCI-H292 cells
AU Kai, Hirofumi; Yoshitake, Kazuhisa; Hisatsune, Akinori; Kido, Tomoyuki; Isohama, Yoichiro; Takahama, Kazuo; Miyata, Takeshi
CS Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Kumamoto University, Kumamoto, 862, Japan
SO American Journal of Physiology (1996), 271(3, Pt. 1), L484-L488
CODEN: AJPHAP; ISSN: 0002-9513
PB American Physiological Society
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB Excessive production of airway mucus is a characteristic feature of many chronic inflammatory lung diseases. Although current pharmacol. approaches to excessive mucus production are limited, glucocorticoids appear to the most effective among a few useful drugs. The exact evidence for the effectiveness of glucocorticoids on mucus production has not been fully elucidated to date. The purpose of this study is to clarify the effect of dexamethasone on mucus production and mucin gene expression in a human pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cell line (NCI-H292). NCI-H292 cells produced **hyaluronidase**-resistant high-mol.-weight glycoconjugates (HMWG), which elute in the void volume on Sepharose CL-4B column chromatog. Dexamethasone significantly suppressed the basal production of [3H]glucosamine- or [3H]serine-labeled HMWG in NCI-H292 cells. In Northern blot anal., dexamethasone attenuated steady-state mRNA levels of MUC-2 and MUC-5AC mucin genes. These data indicate that dexamethasone suppresses the basal production of HMWG and decreases steady-state mRNA levels of mucin genes in airway mucus-producing cancer cells.
ST dexamethasone mucus mucin gene respiratory tract
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MUC-2; dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(MUC-5AC; dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)
IT Bronchi
Mucus
Respiratory tract
(dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)
IT Mucins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(**conjugates**, high-mol.-weight; dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)
IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

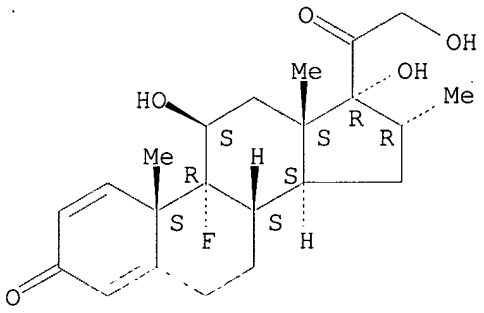
study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gluco-, dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dexamethasone suppression of mucus production and mucin gene expression by pulmonary mucoepidermoid carcinoma cells)

RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 47 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:357130 HCAPLUS
DN 125:26253
ED Entered STN: 20 Jun 1996
TI Compositions and methods for the abrogation of cellular proliferation utilizing the human immunodeficiency virus vpr protein
IN Weiner, David B.; Levy, David N.; Refaeli, Yosef; Williams, William V.; Ayyaroo, Velpandi
PA University of Pennsylvania, USA; Apollon, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A01N063-00
ICS A61K039-21; A61K048-00; C07H021-04; C12N015-00; C12P021-06
CC 1-6 (Pharmacology)
Section cross-reference(s): 2, 3, 10
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9608970	A1	19960328	WO 1995-US12344	19950921

W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD,

MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 5763190	A	19980609	US 1994-309644	19940921
AU 9537276	A1	19960409	AU 1995-37276	19950921
US 6667157	B1	20031223	US 1997-809186	19970624
PRAI US 1994-309644	A	19940921		
WO 1995-US12344	W	19950921		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 9608970	ICM	A01N063-00
	ICS	A61K039-21; A61K048-00; C07H021-04; C12N015-00; C12P021-06
WO 9608970	ECLA	A61K038/16A; A61K048/00; C07K014/16F
US 5763190	ECLA	A61K038/16A; C07K014/16F
US 6667157	ECLA	A61K038/16A; C07K014/16F

AB Methods are disclosed for inhibiting proliferation of cells using vpr protein or nucleotide sequences that encode vpr. Methods are also disclosed for preventing lymphocyte activation using vpr protein or nucleotide sequences that encode vpr. Methods are disclosed for treating an individual diagnosed with or suspected of suffering from autoimmune disease, diseases characterized by proliferating cells, and graft vs. host disease, by administering vpr protein or a functional fragment thereof, or a nucleic acid mol. that comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes vpr protein or a functional fragment thereof. **Conjugated** compns. for delivery of active agents to the nucleus of cells are disclosed. When added to the culture media of rhabdomyosarcoma cells, recombinant vpr protein induced growth arrest and cellular differentiation. A 41 **kDa** cytosolic protein (rip-1) was identified which co-eluted with vpr from a vpr-specific immunoaffinity column. Rip-1 co-translocated with vpr into the nucleus either after exposure of cells to HIV-1 virus or to exogenous vpr protein. The rip-1-vpr complex assocs. with the activated glucocorticosteroid type II receptor complex.

ST HIV vpr protein cell proliferation inhibitor; lymphocyte activation inhibition vpr protein; autoimmune disease treatment vpr protein; graft versus host therapeutic vpr protein

IT Pharmaceuticals
(**conjugates**, with vpr or vpr rip-1-binding fragment; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Antidiabetics and Hypoglycemics
(for insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Macrophage
(rip-1 protein detection in rhabdomyosarcoma and other cell types)

IT Autoimmune disease
Cell proliferation
Dermatomyositis
Graves' disease
Lupus erythematosus
Lymphocyte
Monocyte
Multiple sclerosis
Myasthenia gravis

Psoriasis
Sarcoidosis
Signal transduction, biological
Sjogren's syndrome
Transplant and Transplantation
(vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Nucleic acids
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(vpr-encoding; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Cell nucleus
(vpr-rip-1 translocation to nucleus in relation to vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(41,000-mol.-weight, rip-1; vpr-rip-1 association in relation to vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Lymphocyte
(B-cell, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Intestine, disease
(Crohn's, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Genetic element
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(GRE (glucocorticosteroid-responsive element), induction of GRE-DNA binding complex by vpr)

IT Lymphocyte
(T-cell, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Granulomatous disease
(Wegener's granulomatosis, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Spondylitis
(ankylosing, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(antiarthritics, for reactive arthritis; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

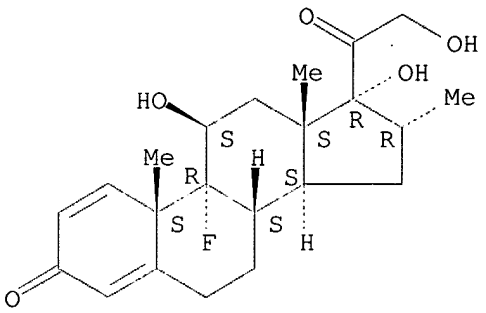
IT Bronchodilators
(antiasthmatics, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)

IT Inflammation inhibitors
(antirheumatics, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and

treatment of diseases)
IT Anemia (disease)
(autoimmune hemolytic, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Thyroid gland, disease
(autoimmune thyroiditis, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
Nucleic acids
Radioelements, biological studies
Toxins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**conjugates**, with vpr or vpr rip-1-binding fragment; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Blood platelet
(disease, autoimmune thrombocytopenia, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Connective tissue
(disease, scleroderma, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Biliary tract
(disease, sclerosis, primary; vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gene vpr, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Corticosteroid receptors
Receptors
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(glucocorticosteroid, vpr association with rip-1 and glucocorticosteroid receptor in relation to vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Virus, animal
(human immunodeficiency, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Genetic element
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(long terminal repeat, vpr protein enhancement of HIV replication in vitro through transactivating activity)
IT Cryoglobulins
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(metabolic disorders, cryoglobulinemia, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Hematopoietic precursor cell
(myeloid, rip-1 protein detection in rhabdomyosarcoma and other cell

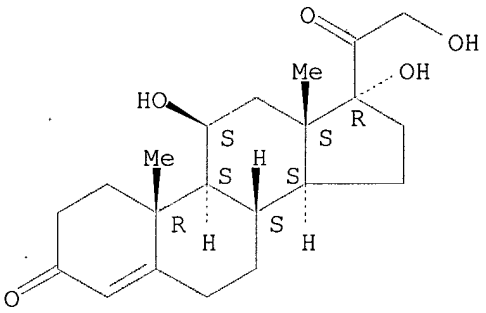
types)
IT Neuroglia
(neoplasm, astrocytoma, rip-1 protein detection in rhabdomyosarcoma and other cell types)
IT Nerve, neoplasm
(neuroblastoma, rip-1 protein detection in rhabdomyosarcoma and other cell types)
IT Bone, neoplasm
(osteosarcoma, rip-1 protein detection in rhabdomyosarcoma and other cell types)
IT Anemia (disease)
(pernicious, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Muscle, disease
(polymyositis, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
(rhabdomyosarcoma, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Myoma
(rhabdomyosarcoma, inhibitors, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT Blood vessel, disease
(vasculitis, vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT 84371-65-3, Mifepristone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(glucocorticosteroid receptor II inhibitor effect on vpr-mediated effects on rip-1)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rip-1 translocation to nucleus in relation to vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(rip-1 translocation to nucleus in relation to vpr protein of human immunodeficiency virus for inhibition of cell proliferation, preventing lymphocyte activation, and treatment of diseases)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 48 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:51894 HCAPLUS
DN 124:76824
ED Entered STN: 25 Jan 1996
TI Sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids are different in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats: lack of regulation of the ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway in aging
AU Dardevet, Dominique; Sornet, Claire; Taillandier, Daniel; Savary, Isabelle; Attaix, Didier; Grizard, Jean
CS Centre de Recherche en Nutrition Humaine, INRA, Ceyrat, 63122, Fr.
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation (1995), 96(5), 2113-19
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The authors studied glucocorticoid-induced muscle wasting and subsequent recovery in adult (7-mo-old) and old (22-mo-old) rats, since the increased incidence of various disease states may result in glucocorticoids hypersecretion in aging. Adult and old rats received dexamethasone in their drinking water and were then allowed to recover. Muscle wasting occurred more rapidly in old rats and the recovery of muscle mass was impaired, suggesting that glucocorticoids may be involved in the emergence of muscle atrophy with advancing age. According to measurements in incubated epitrochlearis muscles, dexamethasone-induced muscle wasting

mainly resulted from increased protein breakdown in the adult, but from depressed protein synthesis in the aged animal. Increased expression of cathepsin D, m-calpain, and ubiquitin was observed in the muscles from both dexamethasone-treated adult and old rats. By contrast, the disappearance of the stimulatory effect of glucocorticoids on protein breakdown in aging occurred along with a loss of ability of steroids to enhance the expression of the 14 **kDa** ubiquitin carrier protein E2, which is involved in protein substrate ubiquitinylation, and of subunits of the 20 S proteasome (the proteolytic core of the 26 S proteasome that degrades ubiquitin **conjugates**). Thus, if glucocorticoids play any role in the progressive muscle atrophy seen in aging, this is unlikely to result from an activation of the ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway.

ST muscle protein turnover glucocorticoid aging; ubiquitin protein muscle glucocorticoid aging; proteasome muscle glucocorticoid aging

IT Muscle
Senescence
Translation, genetic
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT Proteins, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT Enzymes
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(E2 (ubiquitin-carrier), 14,000-mol.-weight, aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(gluco-, aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT 140879-24-9, Proteasome
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT 9025-26-7, Cathepsin D 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT 78990-62-2, Calpain
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation,

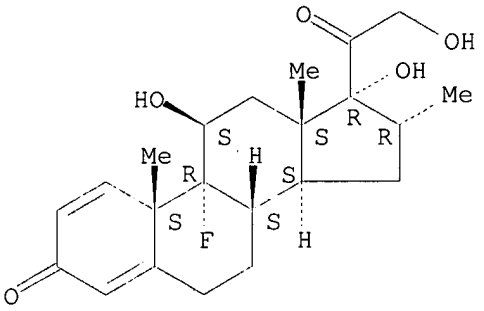
nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(m-; aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(aging effect on sensitivity and protein turnover response to glucocorticoids in skeletal muscle from adult and old rats in relation to ubiquitin-proteasome proteolytic pathway)

RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS

CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 49 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1994:570849 HCAPLUS

DN 121:170849

ED Entered STN: 15 Oct 1994

TI Regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in cultured bovine bronchial epithelial cells by hydrocortisone

AU Beckmann, Joe D.; Illig, Mary; Bartzatt, Ronald

CS Departments of Internal Medicine, University of Nebraska Medical Center, Omaha, NE, 68198, USA

SO Journal of Cellular Physiology (1994), 160(3), 603-10
CODEN: JCLLAX; ISSN: 0021-9541

DT Journal

LA English

CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 4

AB One **conjugative** pathway for the inactivation of endogenous and exogenous hydroxylated aromatic compds. is catalyzed by phenol (aryl)sulfotransferases (PSTs), which esterify phenolic acceptors with sulfate. The tracheobronchial epithelium is commonly exposed to phenolic drugs and pollutants, and metabolic sulfation and PST activity in this tissue have been previously demonstrated. To determine what factors may control PST expression, exts. of serum-free, growth factor-supplemented cultures of bovine bronchial epithelial cells were assayed for PST activity and PST antigen. The most significant finding was dose-dependent, apparent stimulated expression by hydrocortisone (EC50 = 4 nM, maximal stimulation at 20 nM). Time-course expts., however, revealed progressive loss of PST in the absence of corticosteroid. After decay of extant PST in steroid-free medium, hydrocortisone reinduced the expression of PST 3-5-fold. Western blots using mouse anti-bovine PST revealed corresponding increases in 32-**kDa** PST protein levels in response

to hydrocortisone. Steady state kinetic analyses indicated apparent Km values of 1-3 μM for 2-naphthol regardless of culture conditions. These results suggest that detoxification of phenolic compds. by sulfation may be regulated by corticosteroids.

ST phenol sulfotransferase bronchi hydrocortisone

IT Corticosteroids, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

IT Bronchi
(epithelia, cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

IT 135-19-3, 2-Naphthol, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); RCT (Reactant); BIOL (Biological study); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

IT **50-23-7**, Cortisol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

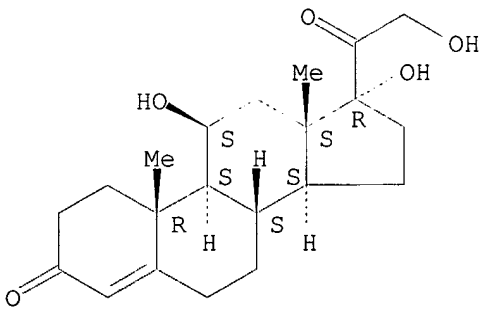
IT 9026-09-9, Phenol sulfotransferase
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

IT **50-23-7**, Cortisol
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(cortisol regulation of phenol sulfotransferase expression in bronchial epithelium)

RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS

CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 50 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1993:555385 HCAPLUS

DN 119:155385

ED Entered STN: 16 Oct 1993

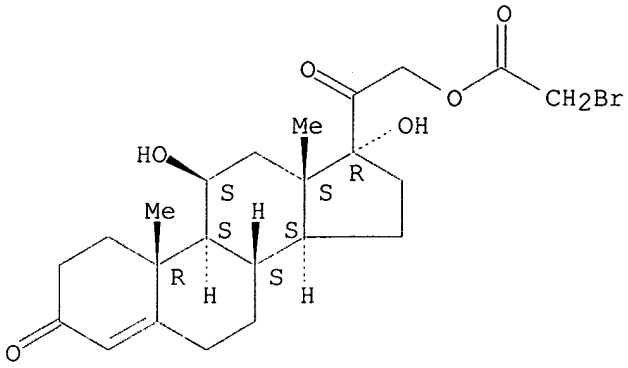
TI Preparation of horseradish peroxidase **conjugates** with

water-soluble polymeric hydrocortisone derivatives
AU Panarin, E. F.; Baikov, V. E.; Paskhina, O. G.
CS Inst. Vysokomol. Soedin., St. Petersburg, Russia
SO Zhurnal Prikladnoi Khimii (Sankt-Peterburg, Russian Federation) (1992), 65(5), 1190-2
CODEN: ZPKHAB; ISSN: 0044-4618
DT Journal
LA Russian
CC 9-14 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 7
AB The title thermopolymers containing 1-3 mol. of horseradish peroxidase were prepared from vinylpyrolidione, some quantity of allylamine (for peroxidase **conjugation**), and hydrocortisone 21-crotonate. The polymerization was done in EtOH or iso-PrOH at 65° for 7-8 h using dinitrileazobisisobutyric acid. The polymers of 40-180 **KDa** were prepared which contained ≤2 mol.% hydrocortisone and 1-2 mol.% allylamine. The peroxidase was **conjugated** via periodate oxidation method. The final preparation practically retained all the enzyme activity.
ST hydrocortisone polymer peroxidase conjunction EIA; vinylpyrrolidione copolymer hydrocortisone peroxidase EIA
IT Immunoassay
(enzyme, polymeric hydrocortisone derivs. containing horseradish peroxidase for)
IT **149935-70-6P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, horseradish peroxidase **conjugates** from, for EIA)
IT 31628-39-4DP, amides with dihydroxyoxoandrostenecarboxylate
150045-24-2DP, amides with vinylpyrrolidone-allylamine copolymer
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, peroxidase **conjugate** preparation for EIA in relation to)
IT **149935-70-6P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, horseradish peroxidase **conjugates** from, for EIA)
RN 149935-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[(bromoacetyl)oxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)-, compd. with ethenamine polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 74755-65-0
CMF C23 H31 Br O6

Absolute stereochemistry.

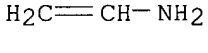


CM 2

CRN 28158-56-7
CMF (C6 H9 N O . C2 H5 N)x
CCI PMS

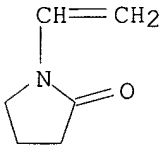
CM 3

CRN 593-67-9
CMF C2 H5 N



CM 4

CRN 88-12-0
CMF C6 H9 N O

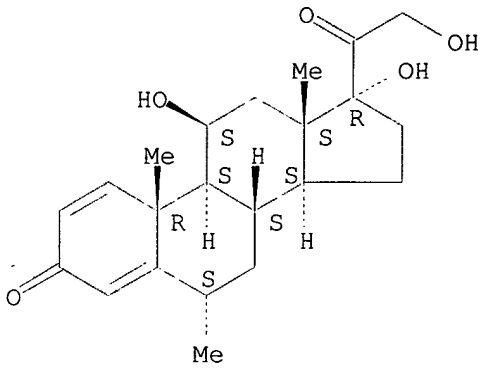


L46 ANSWER 51 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1992:414293 HCAPLUS
DN 117:14293
ED Entered STN: 11 Jul 1992
TI Methylprednisolone esters of **hyaluronic** acid in ophthalmic drug delivery: in vitro and in vivo release studies
AU Kyyronen, Kristiina; Hume, Lisbeth; Benedetti, Luca; Urtti, Arto; Topp, Elizabeth; Stella, Valentino
CS Dep. Pharm. Chem., Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, KS, 66045-2504, USA
SO International Journal of Pharmaceutics (1992), 80(2-3), 161-9
CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173
DT Journal

LA English
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB Films and microspheres were prepared from various esters of **hyaluronic** acid. A model drug, methylprednisolone, was either phys. incorporated into the polymer matrix or chemical bound to the **polymer** backbone through an ester **linkage**. In vitro release from films with covalently bound drug was much slower (t50% = 71 h) than that for phys. dispersed drug (t50% = 2.5-17 h). Methylprednisolone concns. in the tear fluid of New Zealand rabbits were measured after ocular application of drug (approx. 420 μg) in different dosage forms. When methylprednisolone was phys. dispersed in the polymer matrix, in vivo drug release from matrixes was slower than that observed in vitro. Compared with a suspension control, peak methylprednisolone concns. in tear fluid were 9-14 times lower after administration of drug in polymer films and AUC0-8h values were 4-7 times higher. These results imply that **hyaluronic** acid ester prepns. can increase the residence time of methylprednisolone in the tear fluid of rabbits.
ST methylprednisolone eye delivery **hyaluronic** ester
IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye delivery of, **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres for)
IT Eye
(methylprednisolone delivery to, **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres for)
IT Tear
(methylprednisolone release in, from **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres, eye delivery in relation to)
IT Solution rate
(of methylprednisolone, from **hyaluronic** acid ester films and microspheres, in vitro and in tear fluid, eye delivery in relation to)
IT Drug bioavailability
(of methylprednisolone, ocular, from **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(films, **hyaluronic** esters, for methylprednisolone eye delivery)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(microspheres, **hyaluronic** esters, for methylprednisolone eye delivery)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ophthalmic, of methylprednisolone, **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres in, drug release from)
IT **83-43-2**, Methylprednisolone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye delivery of, **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres for)
IT **9004-61-9D**, **Hyaluronic** acid, esters 111744-92-4, Benzyl **hyaluronate** 111745-19-8, Ethyl **hyaluronate**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(films and microspheres, for methylprednisolone eye delivery)
IT **141895-71-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(methylprednisolone release from, in vitro and in tear fluid, as ocular delivery system)
IT **83-43-2**, Methylprednisolone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(eye delivery of, **hyaluronic** ester films and microspheres

for)
RN 83-43-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic** acid, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(films and microspheres, for methylprednisolone eye delivery)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **141895-71-8**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(methylprednisolone release from, in vitro and in tear fluid, as ocular delivery system)
RN 141895-71-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-6-methyl-, (6α,11β)-, compd. with hyaluronic acid (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

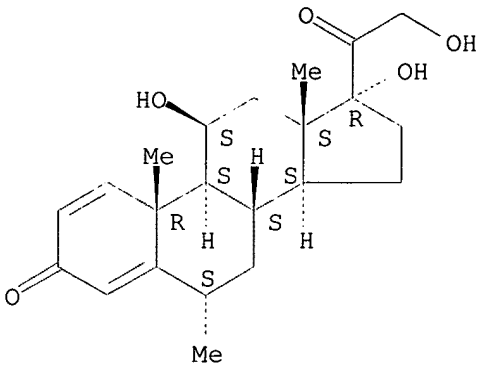
CRN 9004-61-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 83-43-2
CMF C22 H30 O5

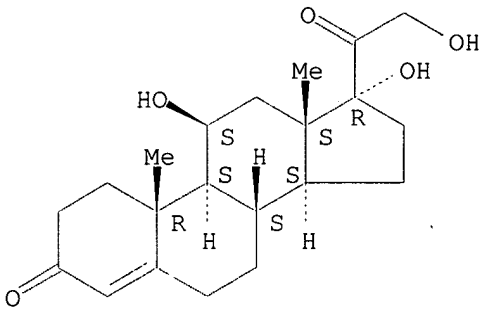
Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 52 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:578137 HCAPLUS
DN 113:178137
ED Entered STN: 09 Nov 1990
TI Microspheres of **hyaluronic** acid esters - fabrication methods and in vitro hydrocortisone release
AU Benedetti, L. M.; Topp, E. M.; Stella, V. J.
CS Dep. Pharm. Chem., Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, KS, 66045-2504, USA
SO Journal of Controlled Release (1990), 13(1), 33-41
CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Microspheres 10 to 100 μm in diameter were prepared from various esters of **hyaluronic** acid using a solvent evaporation method. A model compound, hydrocortisone, was incorporated into these microspheres. The drug can be either phys. dispersed in the polymer matrix, or chemical bound to the **polymer** backbone through an ester **linkage**. When the drug was phys. dispersed, its release into a well-stirred buffer solution was essentially complete in 10 min. When the drug was covalently bound to the polymer, the release was much slower, requiring more than 100 h in some cases. The release rate of covalently bound drug was constant (zero order) over most of the release period. The release of covalently bound drug seems to be controlled primarily by the hydrolysis of the ester bond.
ST **hyaluronate** ester microsphere hydrocortisone release
IT Solution rate
(of hydrocortisone, from **hyaluronate** ester microspheres)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(microspheres, of **hyaluronate** ester, hydrocortisone release from)
IT **50-23-7D**, Hydrocortisone, reaction products with **hyaluronic** acid esters 111744-91-3D, Pentyl **hyaluronate**, reaction products with hydrocortisone 111744-92-4D, Benzyl **hyaluronate**, reaction products with hydrocortisone 111745-19-8D, Ethyl **hyaluronate**, reaction products with hydrocortisone 111745-32-5D, reaction products with hydrocortisone 129291-64-1D, reaction products with hydrocortisone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, preparation of and drug release from)
IT 111744-91-3, Pentyl **hyaluronate** 111744-92-4, Benzyl **hyaluronate** 111745-19-8, Ethyl **hyaluronate** 111745-32-5 129291-64-1, Dodecyl **hyaluronate**

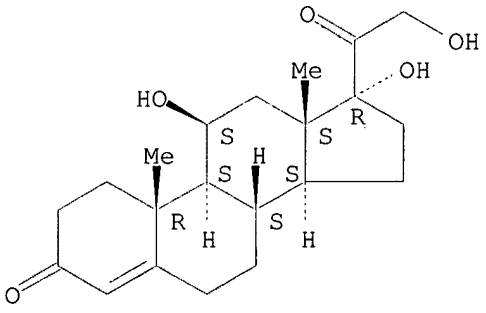
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, preparation of and hydrocortisone release from)
IT **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: PROC (Process)
(release of, from **hyaluronate** ester microspheres)
IT **50-23-7D**, Hydrocortisone, reaction products with **hyaluronic** acid esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, preparation of and drug release from)
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: PROC (Process)
(release of, from **hyaluronate** ester microspheres)
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

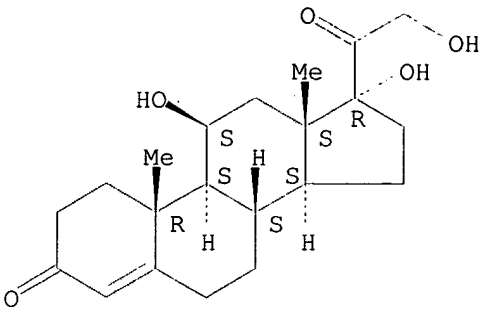


L46 ANSWER 53 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:125120 HCAPLUS
DN 112:125120
ED Entered STN: 31 Mar 1990
TI Microspheres of **hyaluronic** acid derivatives
AU Benedetti, L. M.; Topp, E. M.; Stella, V. J.
CS Res. Lab., Fidia SpA, Abano Terme, 35031, Italy
SO Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 5th (1989), Volume 2, 286-93 Publisher:

Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 56SEA5
DT Conference
LA English
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB Esters of **hyaluronic** acid (HA) were evaluated as potential polymeric materials for the production of microspheres. Whereas esterification to simple aliphatic or cyclic aliphatic alcs. leaves the desirable natural HA properties such as biocompatibility, biodegradability, and nonimmunogenicity unchanged, the phys. properties of the polymer can be changed, i.e., the high water solubility of HA may be reduced, potentially providing prolonged release. Microspheres were produced by emulsion solvent evaporation and extraction solvent evaporation methods.
Drugs were successfully incorporated into the microsphere, either phys. dispersed in the polymer matrix, or chemical bound to the **polymer** backbone through an ester **linkage**. Drug release was a function of incorporation: when the drug was phys. dispersed, its release was completed within 10 min; when the drug was covalently bound to polymer, the release was much slower, requiring more than 100 h in some cases. The release rate of covalently bound drug was constant (zero order) over most of the release period for all corticosteroids tested. This desirable release profile is thought to be due to the combined effects of hydrolysis and hydration.
ST hydrocortisone **hyaluronate** microsphere
IT Kinetics of hydrolysis
(of hydrocortisone **hyaluronate** microspheres)
IT Solution rate
(of hydrocortisone, from **hyaluronic** acid ester microspheres)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(microspheres, **hyaluronic** acid esters, preparation of and hydrocortisone release from)
IT **9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic** acid, esters 111744-91-3
111745-19-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres containing, hydrocortisone incorporation in and release from)
IT **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, **hyaluronic** acid ester-containing, preparation of and drug release from)
IT **111745-13-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, preparation of and drug release from)
IT **9004-61-9D, Hyaluronic** acid, esters
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres containing, hydrocortisone incorporation in and release from)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
IT **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, **hyaluronic** acid ester-containing, preparation of and drug release from)
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **111745-13-2**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microspheres, preparation of and drug release from)
RN 111745-13-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)-, hyaluronate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

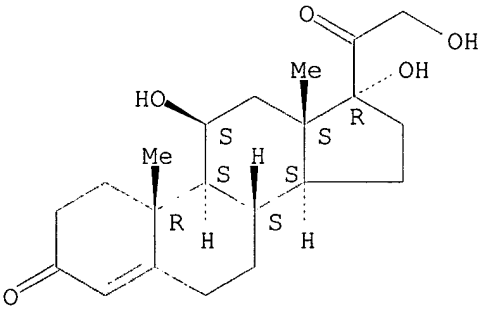
CRN 9004-61-9
CMF Unspecified
CCI PMS, MAN

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

CM 2

CRN 50-23-7
CMF C21 H30 O5

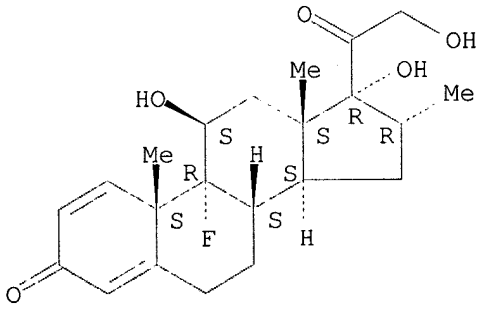
Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 54 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:588365 HCAPLUS
DN 109:188365
ED Entered STN: 25 Nov 1988
TI Improvement in the purification of an antisteroid antiserum resistant to conventional immunoadsorption chromatography
AU Bouzerna, N.; Hammadi, H.; Richard, C.; Formstecher, P.; Dautrevaux, M.
CS Lab. Biochim. Struct., Fac. Med., Lille, 59045, Fr.
SO Journal of Immunological Methods (1988), 112(2), 251-9

CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15-1 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB Antibodies against dexamethasone, a synthetic steroid, have been induced in rabbits immunized with a 3-carboxymethyloxime dexamethasone derivative **conjugated** to bovine serum albumin. The antiserum displaying the highest affinity for dexamethasone (**KD** = 0.5 nM) appeared to be resistant to purification on an agarose matrix bearing the same 3-carboxy-methyloxime dexamethasone derivative No desorption of active antibodies could be obtained whatever the eluting buffer used. Electrophoretic elution gave only poor results. However, an improvement in the purification of these antibodies was achieved by changing the connecting arm for steroid linkage to the agarose beads. A 17-fold purification and a 32% recovery of active specific antisteroid antibodies were obtained using a column bearing a 17β-carboxamide dexamethasone derivative Good results (23-fold purification and 30% recovery) were also obtained with a com. available preactivated high-performance silica column derivatized with an aminated 3-carboxymethyloxime derivative of dexamethasone. The more efficient diffusion of the eluting solution through the pores of a high performance stationary phase made of small diameter rigid beads probably explained the improved results, when compared to those obtained with agarose beads bearing the same dexamethasone derivative
ST dexamethasone antibody purifn; adsorbent chromatog dexamethasone antibody
IT Antibodies
RL: PROC (Process)
(to dexamethasone, purification of, by chromatog., improvements in)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to, purification of, by chromatog., improvements in)
IT 7631-86-9DP, Silica, reaction products with dexamethasone carboxymethyloxime 37927-01-8DP, reaction products with Sepharose CL4B 61970-08-9DP, reaction products with dexamethasone derivs. 88378-32-9DP, reaction products with Sepharose or silica
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antibodies to dexamethasone purification by)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(antibodies to, purification of, by chromatog., improvements in)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

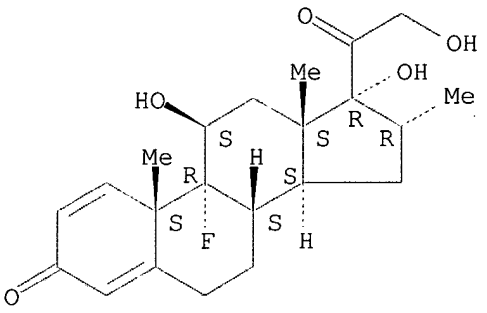
Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 55 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1988:148673 HCAPLUS
DN 108:148673
ED Entered STN: 30 Apr 1988
TI Effects of interleukin-1 and anti-inflammatory drugs on the degradation of human articular cartilage
AU Shinmei, M.; Kikuchi, T.; Masuda, K.; Shimomura, Y.
CS Dep. Orthop. Surg., Natl. Def. Med. Coll., Tokorozawa, Japan
SO Drugs (1988), 35(Suppl. 1), 33-41
CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667
DT Journal
LA English
CC 15-8 (Immunochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
AB It has been suggested that metalloproteases produced by chondrocytes play an important role in cartilage breakdown in joint diseases. Here, changes in enzyme activities in human rheumatoid and osteoarthritic articular cartilage were investigated. Cartilage fragments were incubated with various drugs for 48 h. The concentrated culture media were used as enzyme solns. Collagenase was assayed using FITC-collagen as the substrate. Proteoglycanase (PGase) was measured either by the release of 35S-labeled proteoglycans from cartilage into the medium, or by enzyme assay using proteoglycan monomer bound to fluorescein-**conjugated** **hyaluronic** acid as the substrate. Collagenase and proteoglycanase were found only in trace amts. in the concentrated media of healthy cartilage. Interleukin-1 (IL-1) enhanced the enzyme activities significantly. Marked increases of enzyme activities were observed in the concentrated media of rheumatoid (RA) and osteoarthritic (OA) cartilage. The sensitivity to interleukin-1 was also higher in OA and RA cartilage compared with healthy cartilage. Dexamethasone (10-6 mol/L) markedly depressed enzyme activity. Tiaprofenic acid (4 + 10-5 mol/L) also decreased enzyme activity, whereas indomethacin (4 + 10-6 mol/L) and naproxen (3 + 10-4 mol/L) had no effect.
ST antiinflammatory drug cartilage degrdn enzyme; interleukin 1 cartilage degrdn enzyme
IT Cartilage
(proteinase of, interleukin 1 and anti-inflammatory drugs effect on, in human rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis)
IT Lymphokines and Cytokines
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin 1, proteinase of cartilage enhancement by, in human rheumatoid and osteo-arthritis)
IT Arthritis
(osteo-, proteinase of cartilage in, interleukin 1 and anti-inflammatory drugs effect on, of human)
IT Arthritis
(rheumatoid, proteinase of cartilage in, interleukin 1 and anti-inflammatory drugs effect on, of human)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone 53-86-1 22204-53-1, Naproxen 33005-95-7
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(interleukin 1-induced proteinases of cartilage response to, in human)
IT 9001-12-1, Collagenase 79955-99-0, Proteoglycanase
RL: PROC (Process)
(of cartilage, interleukin 1 enhancement of, in rheumatoid and osteoarthritis in human)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(interleukin 1-induced proteinases of cartilage response to, in human)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

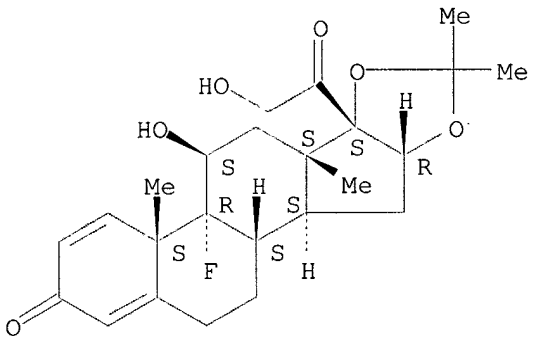
Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 56 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1987:490258 HCAPLUS
DN 107:90258
ED Entered STN: 19 Sep 1987
TI Transformation in vitro and covalent modification with biotin of steroid affinity-purified rat liver glucocorticoid hormone-receptor complex
AU Hapgood, Janet P.; Von Holt, Claus
CS Res. Cent. Mol. Biol., Univ. Cape Town, Rondebosch, 7700, S. Afr.
SO European Journal of Biochemistry (1987), 166(2), 415-20
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The molybdate-stabilized rat liver glucocorticoid-receptor complex was purified 9000-fold with a 46% yield by steroid-affinity chromatog. and DEAE-Sephacel ion-exchange chromatog. The purified glucocorticoid receptor was identified as a 90-92-**kilodalton** protein by SDS/polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Raising the temperature to 25° in the absence of molybdate resulted in increased binding of the receptor complex to DNA-cellulose or nuclei, similar to the affect on the cytosolic complex. The purified complex had a sedimentation coefficient of 9-10 S before and after heat treatment in the absence of molybdate. The appearance of smaller 3-4 S species was unrelated to the extent of DNA-cellulose binding of the complex. The process termed transformation, i.e. increasing the affinity for DNA, was not concomitant with subunit dissociation or loss of RNA. Highly purified glucocorticoid receptor could be covalently modified with biotin to retain its steroid-binding activity but with a 50% decrease in nuclear binding capacity. The biotin-modified complex reacted with streptavidin in solution without losing its steroid.
ST biotinylated glucocorticoid receptor complex transformation
IT Cell nucleus
Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(biotinylated glucocorticoid-receptor complexes binding by)
IT Receptors
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(glucocorticoid complexes, preparation and functional properties of)
IT Liver, composition

(glucocorticoid-receptor complexes of, biotinylation and transformation of)
IT Corticosteroids, compounds
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(gluco-, complexes, with receptors, preparation and functional properties of)
IT 58-85-5DP, Biotin, glucocorticoid-receptor complex **conjugates**
76-25-5DP, receptor complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and functional properties of)
IT **76-25-5DP**, receptor complexes
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and functional properties of)
RN 76-25-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,21-dihydroxy-16,17-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(oxy)]-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



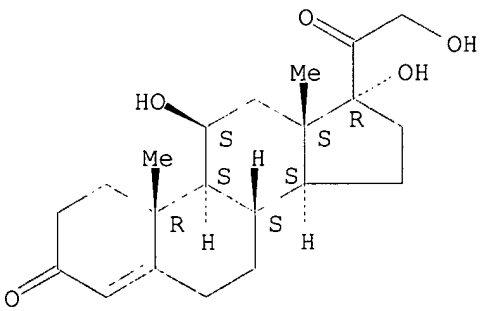
L46 ANSWER 57 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1984:61991 HCAPLUS
DN 100:61991
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI High affinity binding of glucocorticoid-receptor complexes to linker-DNA associated with tightly bound nonhistone chromosomal proteins
AU Kishibay, John Stephen
CS Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA, USA
SO (1982) No pp. Given Avail.: USC
From: Diss. Abstr. Int. B 1983, 44(2), 387
DT Dissertation
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
Section cross-reference(s): 6
AB Unavailable
ST glucocorticoid receptor complex DNA binding
IT Receptors
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(glucocorticoid complexes with, linker-DNA binding of)
IT Chromosome
(proteins of, glucocorticoid-receptor complexes binding to linker-DNA associated with)
IT **Corticosteroids**, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(gluco-, receptor complexes, **linker**-DNA binding of)

IT Deoxyribonucleic acids
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(linker, glucocorticoid-receptor complexes binding by, chromosomal proteins association and)
IT 76-25-5D, receptors complexes
RL: PROC (Process)
(linker DNA binding of)

L46 ANSWER 58 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:600068 HCAPLUS
DN 95:200068
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI **Steric** hindrance enzyme immunoassay (SHEIA) using β-galactosidase as an enzyme label and maleimide derivative of hapten (or antigen) for enzyme coupling
AU Castro, Albert; Monji, Nobuo
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Miami, Miami, FL, 33101, USA
SO Methods in Enzymology (1981), 73(Immunochem. Tech., Part B), 523-42
CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-6 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2
AB Preparation of m-maleimidobenzoyl hapten derivs. and their subsequent coupling to β-galactosidase were described for the determination of cortisol, T4, digoxin, and choriomammotropin (placental lactogen) by enzyme immunoassay with a 2nd-antibody precipitation method. Sensitivities were comparable to radioimmunoassay, and specificities were high. In addition, SHEIA methods were described for T4 and choriomammotropin. Enzyme affinity gels (with agarose-β-galactosylamine **conjugates** as affinity gels) were used to precipitate unbound enzyme-antigen **conjugates**.
ST **steric** hindrance enzyme immunoassay; hormone **steric** hindrance enzyme immunoassay; drug **steric** hindrance enzyme immunoassay; galactosidase label immunoassay maleimide coupling
IT Hormones
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by **steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay, maleimide as coupling agent for)
IT Pharmaceutical analysis
(**steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay in, maleimide as coupling agent for)
IT Immunochemistry
(**steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay, maleimide as coupling agent in label preparation for)
IT Chromatography, column and liquid
(affinity, of antigen-enzyme **conjugates** in **steric** -hindrance enzyme immunoassay)
IT Immunochemistry
(enzyme immunoassay, maleimide as coupling agent in label preparation for)
IT 72296-23-2
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(as affinity gel, in hormone **steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay)
IT 17057-07-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(chlorination of)
IT 9035-54-5
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by **steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay)

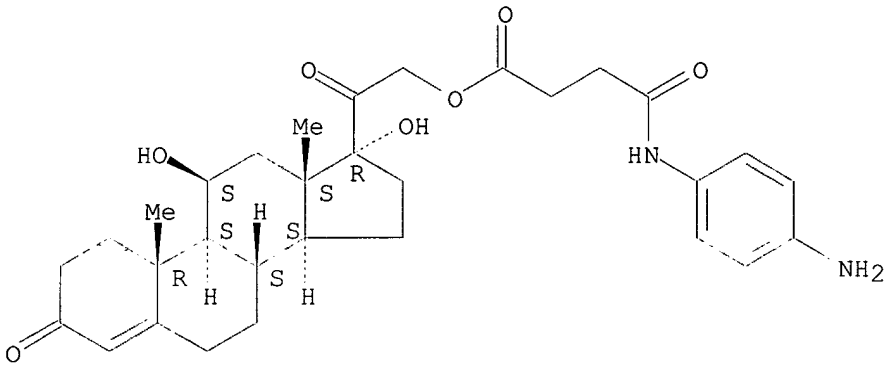
IT **50-23-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood plasma by enzyme immunoassay)
IT 51-48-9, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood serum by **steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay)
IT 61960-57-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with antigens)
IT 75799-03-0P **79859-11-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with maleimidobenzoyl chloride)
IT 69343-52-8P **73499-11-3P** **73499-12-4P** 75804-34-1P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
IT 9031-11-2DP, reaction products with maleimidobenzoyl-antigen derivs.
69343-52-8DP, reaction products with galactosidase **73499-11-3DP**, reaction products with galactosidase **73499-12-4DP**, reaction products with galactosidase 75804-34-1DP, reaction products with galactosidase
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for enzyme immunoassay)
IT 9035-54-5DP, maleimidobenzoyl derivative, reaction products with galactosidase
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for **steric**-hindrance enzyme immunoassay)
IT 106-50-3, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with antigen derivs.)
IT 32180-11-3
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with maleimidobenzoyl chloride)
IT **2203-97-6** 40006-02-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with phenylenediamine)
IT **50-23-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, in blood plasma by enzyme immunoassay)
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **79859-11-3P**
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, with maleimidobenzoyl chloride)
RN 79859-11-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[4-[(4-aminophenyl)amino]-1,4-dioxobutoxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

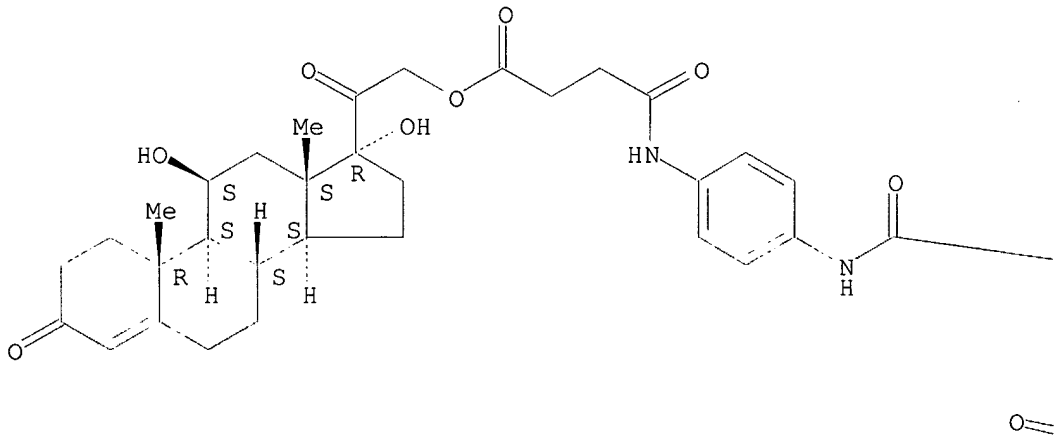
Absolute stereochemistry.

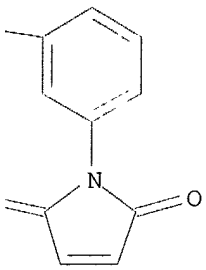


IT **73499-11-3P 73499-12-4P**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)
RN 73499-11-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[4-[[4-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoyl]amino]phenyl]amino]-1,4-dioxobutoxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

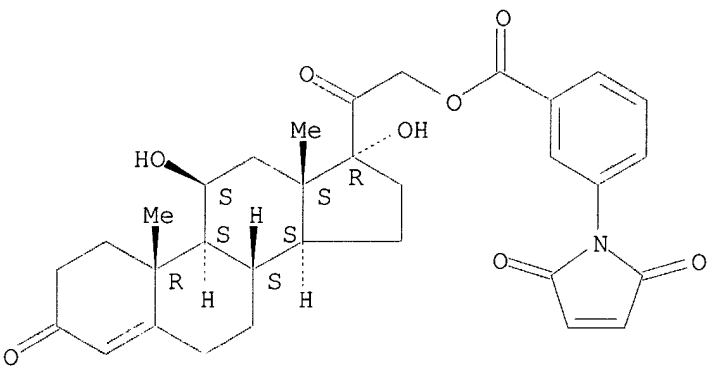
PAGE 1-A





RN 73499-12-4 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoyl]oxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

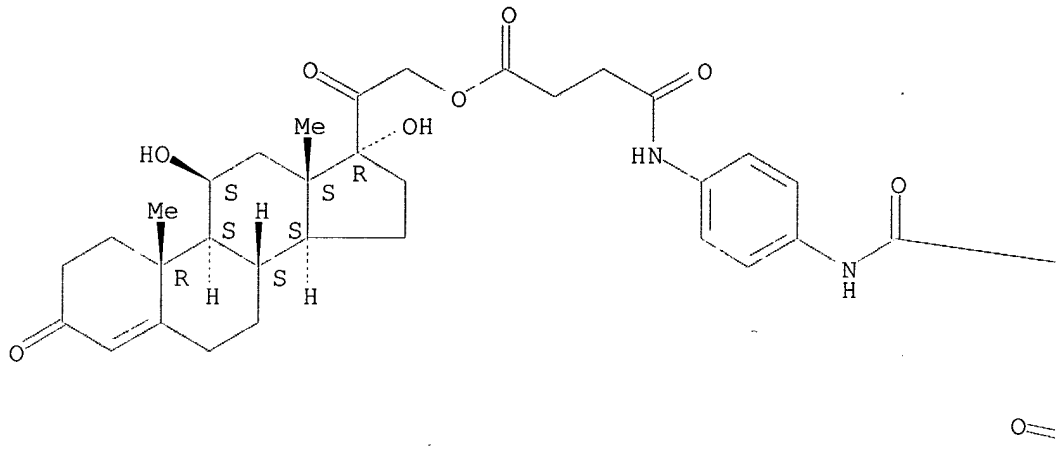
Absolute stereochemistry.



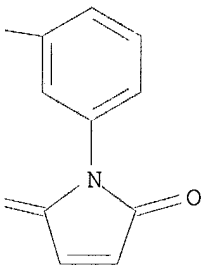
IT **73499-11-3DP**, reaction products with galactosidase
73499-12-4DP, reaction products with galactosidase
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for enzyme immunoassay)
RN 73499-11-3 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[4-[[4-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoyl]amino]phenyl]amino]-1,4-dioxobutoxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

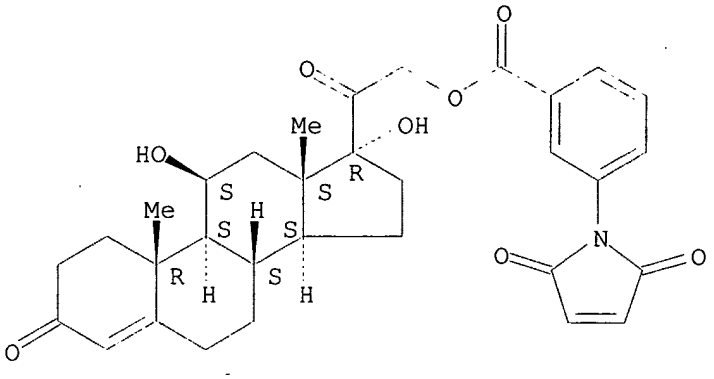


PAGE 1-B



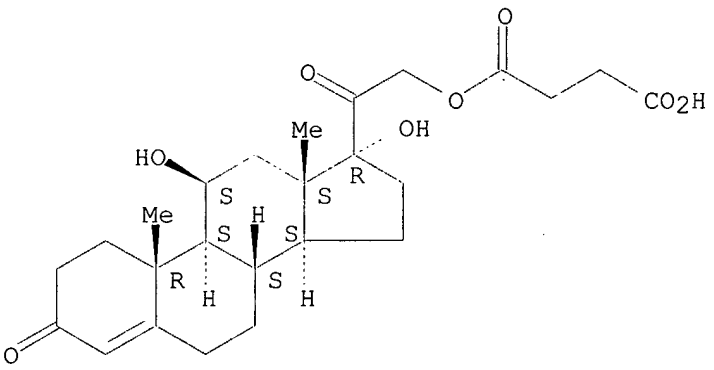
RN 73499-12-4 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-[[3-(2,5-dihydro-2,5-dioxo-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzoyl]oxy]-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **2203-97-6**
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction of, with phenylenediamine)
RN 2203-97-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 21-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11,17-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



L46 ANSWER 59 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1981:546489 HCAPLUS
DN 95:146489
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Studies on steroids. CLXVI. Effect of bridge heterologous combination on sensitivity in enzyme immunoassay for cortisol
AU Hosoda, Hiroshi; Kawamura, Nahoko; Nambara, Toshio
CS Pharm. Inst., Tohoku Univ., Sendai, 980, Japan
SO Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1981), 29(7), 1969-74
CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-6 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB The effect of the bridge heterologous combination of antiserum and enzyme-labeled steroid on the sensitivity in a heterogeneous enzyme immunoassay of cortisol was investigated. The enzyme labeling of cortisol was carried out by the N-succinimidyl ester method. Four cortisol derivs.

possessing different bridges at C-4 were covalently linked to β-galactosidase at various molar ratios of steroid to enzyme. The anti-cortisol antiserums were those raised against the **conjugates** of these haptenic derivs. with bovine serum albumin. The sensitivities obtainable with 4 homologous and 12 heterologous systems were tested. When thioether derivs. were used for enzyme labeling, the effectiveness of heterol. on assay specificity was dependent upon the length of the bridge. The heterologous system using the steroid-enzyme **conjugate** obtained from a hapten having a shorter bridge than that used for antibody production resulted in an increase in sensitivity of the assay, whereas the use of a longer bridge was ineffective. This phenomenon can be explained in terms of the **steric** interaction between antibody and labeled enzyme.

ST steroid enzyme immunoassay; cortisol enzyme immunoassay

IT Steroids, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by enzyme immunoassay, heterologous systems sensitivity in)

IT Enzymes
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in immunoassays, for steroids, heterologous systems in)

IT Immunochemistry
(enzyme immunoassay, of steroids, heterologous systems in)

IT **50-23-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by enzyme immunoassay, heterologous systems sensitivity in)

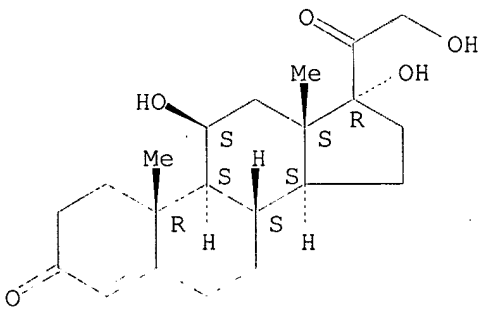
IT 9031-11-2DP, carboxylated cortisol **conjugates**
74997-22-1DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
74997-23-2DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
74997-28-7DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
76824-38-9DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for enzyme immunoassay of cortisol)

IT **50-23-7**
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(determination of, by enzyme immunoassay, heterologous systems sensitivity in)

RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS

CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

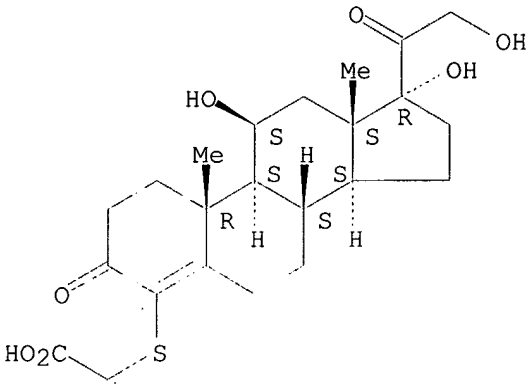


IT **74997-22-1DP**, galactosidase **conjugates**
74997-23-2DP, galactosidase **conjugates**

74997-28-7DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
76824-38-9DP, galactosidase **conjugates**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for enzyme immunoassay of cortisol)

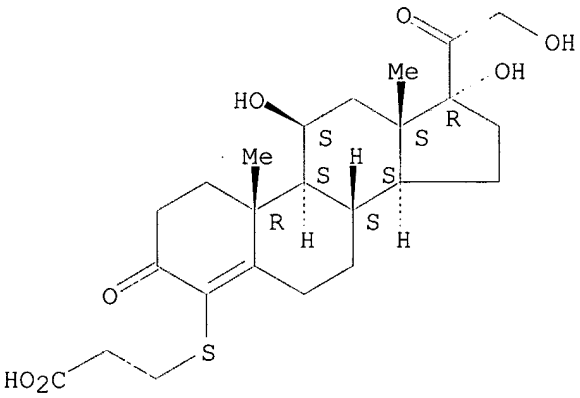
RN 74997-22-1 HCAPLUS
CN Acetic acid, [[(11β)-11,17,21-trihydroxy-3,20-dioxopregn-4-en-4-yl]thio]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



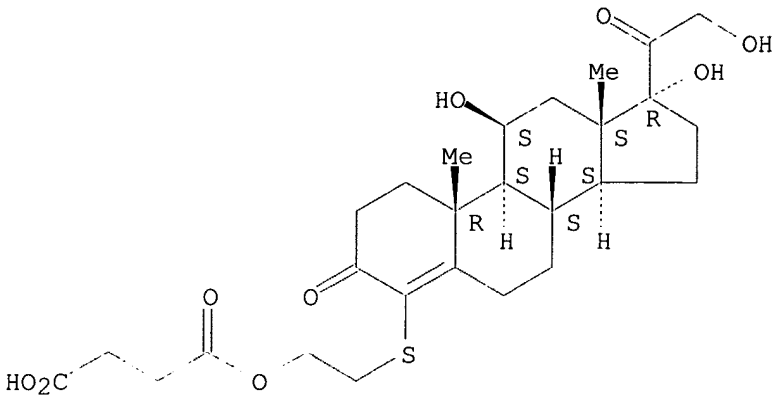
RN 74997-23-2 HCAPLUS
CN Propanoic acid, 3-[[(11β)-11,17,21-trihydroxy-3,20-dioxopregn-4-en-4-yl]thio]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



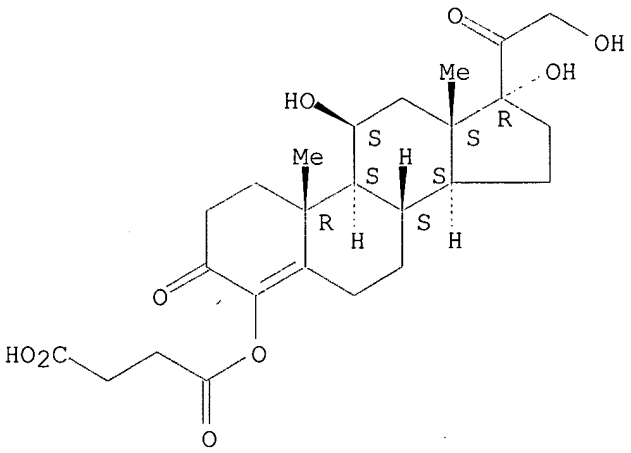
RN 74997-28-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 4-[[2-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)ethyl]thio]-11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 76824-38-9 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 4-(3-carboxy-1-oxopropoxy)-11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 60 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1980:528195 HCAPLUS
DN 93:128195
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
TI Receptor binding of fluorescein-labeled steroids
AU Daxenbichler, G.; Grill, H. J.; Domanig, R.; Moser, E.; Dapunt, O.
CS Dep. Obstet. Gynecol., Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck, Austria
SO Journal of Steroid Biochemistry (1980), 13(5), 489-93
CODEN: JSTBBK; ISSN: 0022-4731
DT Journal
LA English
CC 9-4 (Biochemical Methods)
Section cross-reference(s): 2
AB Fluorescent derivs. of 17β-estradiol (I), deoxycorticosterone (II), and prednisolone (III) were synthesized by coupling I-hemisuccinate, II-21-hemisuccinate, and III-21-hemisuccinate to N-fluoresceinyl-5,N'-(6-amino)hexylthiourea. The long chain of C and N atoms between the steroid

and fluorescein was introduced to avoid **steric** hindrance of the steroid-receptor interaction. The **KD** values for binding of I and I-fluorescein-**conjugate** to rabbit uterine cytosol receptors were 0.8 and 1.5 nM, resp., and those for binding of progesterone and II-fluorescein-**conjugate** to progesterone receptors were 2.3 nM and 9.7 mM, resp. The **KD** values for binding of dexamethasone and III-fluorescein **conjugate** to rabbit liver glucocorticoid receptors were 3.4 and 7.3 nM resp.

ST fluorescein labeled steroid receptor binding; estradiol fluorescein labeled receptor binding; deoxycorticosterone fluorescein labeled receptor binding; prednisolone fluorescein labeled receptor binding; immunofluorescence microscopy steroid receptor

IT Steroids, compounds
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(fluorescein **conjugates**, preparation and receptor binding of)

IT Receptors
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(for steroids, steroid-fluorescein **conjugates** binding by)

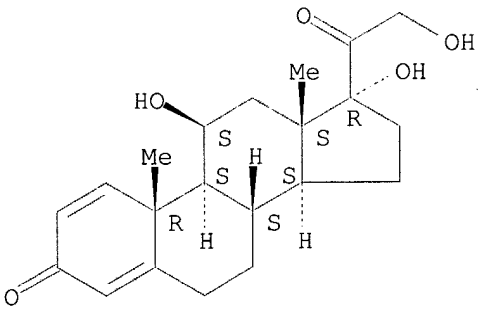
IT **50-24-8DP**, fluorescein **conjugate** 50-28-2DP, fluorescein **conjugate** 64-85-7DP, fluorescein **conjugate** 2321-07-5DP, steroid **conjugates** 74902-44-6DP, reaction products with steroids
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and receptor binding of)

IT **50-24-8DP**, fluorescein **conjugate**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and receptor binding of)

RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS

CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 61 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1965:29835 HCAPLUS

DN 62:29835

OREF 62:5313c-d

ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001

TI Relations between polarographic behavior of steroids and their structure

AU Hrdy, O.

CS Staatl. Inst. Arzneimittelkontrolle, Prague

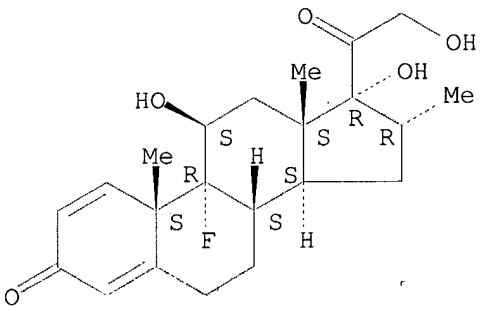
SO Abhandl. Deut. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Kl. Chem., Geol. Biol. (1964), (1), 109-11

DT Journal

LA German

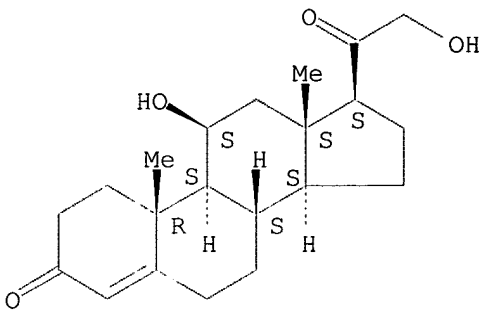
CC 42 (Steroids)
AB The variation in E1/2 of 10 different steroids with a double bond **conjugated** to the carbonyl group was shown graphically to be a linear function of pH from about pH 3 to 9 (in buffers containing 50% EtOH). The E1/2 varies with the position of the **conjugated** system in the mol., and on the **steric** position of the electroneg. constituents. Steroids bearing an OH group α to an oxo group and showing keto-enol tautomerism have an E1/2 more neg. than unsubstituted steroids. An oscillopolarographic study of 40 steroids demonstrated a correlation between the cathodic incision and the OH substituent of the steroid.
IT **50-02-2**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11β,17,21-trihydroxy-16α-methyl- **50-22-6**, Corticosterone **50-23-7**, Cortisol **53-03-2**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- 56-47-3, Corticosterone, deoxy-, acetate **124-94-7**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11β,16α,17,21-tetrahydroxy- 600-93-1, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11-dione, 17,20α,21-trihydroxy-
(polarography of)
IT **50-02-2**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11β,17,21-trihydroxy-16α-methyl- **50-22-6**, Corticosterone **50-23-7**, Cortisol **53-03-2**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- **124-94-7**, Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11β,16α,17,21-tetrahydroxy-
(polarography of)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



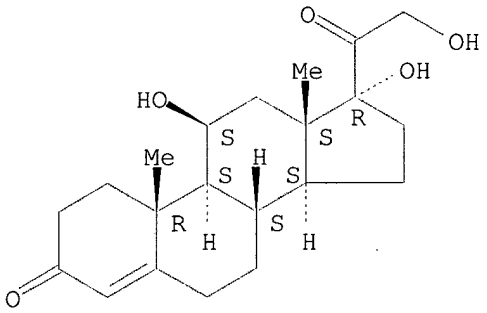
RN 50-22-6 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,21-dihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



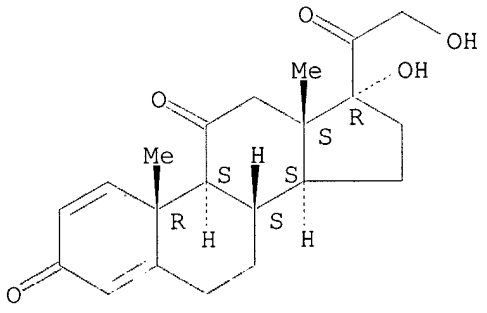
RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



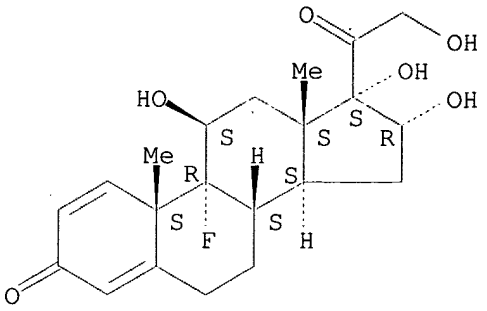
RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 124-94-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,16,17,21-tetrahydroxy-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 62 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1958:45489 HCAPLUS
DN 52:45489
OREF 52:8179h-i,8180a-f
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Synthesis of cortisone. XX. Infrared absorption of α-halooxosteroids
AU Cummins, E. G.; Page, J. E.
CS Glaxo Labs. Ltd., Middlesex, UK
SO Journal of the Chemical Society, Abstracts (1957) 3847-58
CODEN: JCSAAZ; ISSN: 0590-9791
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 10 (Organic Chemistry)
AB cf. C.A. 51, 12113d. The infrared absorption between 4000 and 400 cm.-1 of cyclohexanones, oxosteroids, oxosteroidal sapogenins, α-halooxosteroids, α-bromooxotriterpenoids, and related substances were examined and the effect of α-halogen substituents on the CO frequency of oxosteroids and -triterpenoids was discussed. Low-frequency skeletal and C-H deformation bands that appear to be characterteristic of ketone and acetate groups were identified and distinguished from "halogen-sensitive" bands characteristic of the type of halogen substituent. An equatorial α-halo substituent absorbed at a higher frequency than the corresponding axial one. The carbonyl stretching frequencies in CS2 solution and **steric** configurations of 62 compds. were studied. This included chloro-, bromo-, and iodooxosteroids and was extended to α-chloro- and bromooxoisosapogenins showed that the CO frequency displacement hypothesis of Jones, et al. (C.A. 46, 827b), held for α-halogenated 2-, 3-, 6-, 7-, 11-, and 12-oxosteroids. An equatorial Cl caused a slightly greater CO frequency displacement than an equatorial Br, which in turn produced a larger displacement than an equatorial iodine substituent; an axial Cl produced a smaller displacement than an equatorial one, but a larger displacement than an axial Br and axial iodine substituents. An equatorial Br atom displaced by 22 cm.-1 the absorption frequency of the 7-oxo group; an axial 6-Br had no effect. Halogen atoms not adjacent to an oxo group have little or no effect on the CO frequency. The prominent absorption bands which appeared above 1350 cm.-1 were mainly of simple contour. At lower frequencies the spectra were more complex and the frequency and intensity of the bands were readily affected by small changes in the mol. The bands are usually much weaker than the CO and C-O stretching bands found at higher frequencies. The low-frequency (700-400 cm.-1) spectra of cyclohexanones and oxosteroids have received scant attention. Values for the frequencies and apparent mol. extinction coeffs. of the principal bands between 800 and 400 cm.-1 in the spectra of

11α-methylcyclohexanones and related substances were summarized in a table. The apparent mol. extinction coefficient values provide information on the relative, but not the absolute band intensity. With these compds. it is only possible at present to make empirical structural assignments. The low-frequency spectra of 21 steroids, isosapogenins, and triterpenoids were tabulated and shown to be more complex and contain stronger bands than those of cyclohexanones. The 550-500 cm.-1 bands for cholestan-3β-ol were weaker than those for cholestan- and coprostan-3-one. 11-Oxo- and 11β-hydroxysteroids absorbed relatively strongly at about 632-623 and 625 cm.-1, resp., and were distinguished from 3β-acetoxysteroids. The relatively strong bands in the 900-750 cm.-1 region of the cholestenone spectra were associated with out-of-plane C-H bending vibrations of the **conjugated** ethylenic linkages. The skeletal and C-H deformation oxo bands for 23 α-halooxosteroids appeared at slightly higher frequencies than, but have apparent mol. extinction coeffs. similar to, those for the corresponding unhalogenated oxosteroids. The frequency and apparent mol. extinction coefficient of the bands depend on the nature and conformation of the halogen atom. Axial halo substituents in general absorb at a lower frequency, and frequently yield weaker absorption bands, than the corresponding equatorial substituents. The effect of an adjacent ketone group on the absorption frequency and apparent mol. extinction coefficient of the halogen-sensitive vibration for 2- and 3-halocholestanes was tabulated. An adjacent ketone group displaced the frequency of an equatorial Cl or Br substituent by about 85 cm.-1 to higher frequencies; the frequency of an axial substituent suffers a smaller displacement (about 20 cm.-1) in either a pos. or a neg. direction.

IT Infrared spectra
(of α-halo keto steroids)

IT Steroids
(α-halo keto, spectra of)

IT 5α-Ergostan-11-one, 12α-bromo-3β-hydroxy-
5α-Ergostan-11-one, 9-bromo-3β-hydroxy-
(acetates, spectra of)

IT 5α-Cholestan-7-one, 6α-bromo-3β-hydroxy-, acetates
5α-Cholestan-7-one, 6β-bromo-3β-hydroxy-, acetates
Hecogenin, 23a-bromo-, acetate
(spectra of)

IT 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 4α-bromo-2α-iodo-
5α-Ergost-9(11)-en-3-one, 2α,4α-dibromo-
Hecogenin, 23b-bromo-, acetate
Tigogenin, 23a-bromo-12α-chloro-11-oxo-, acetate
(spectrum of)

IT 113-00-8, Guanidine
(heterocyclic analogs)

IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone
(preparation of)

IT 583-60-8, Cyclohexanone, 2-methyl- 591-24-2, Cyclohexanone, 3-methyl- 604-35-3, Cholesterol, acetate 1193-47-1, Cyclohexanone, 2,2-dimethyl- 1255-88-5, 5α-Cholestan-3β-ol, acetate 1256-73-1, 5α-Lanost-8-en-3-one, 2β-bromo- 1256-74-2, 5α-Lanost-8-en-3-one, 2α-bromo- 1452-34-2, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2α-bromo- 1452-36-4, 5α-Cholest-1-en-3-one, 2-bromo- 1755-27-7, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 4α-bromo-2α-chloro- 2042-05-9, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 4α-bromo- 2231-44-9, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2β-chloro- 2239-53-4, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2,2-dibromo- 2239-57-8, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2α,4α-dibromo- 2516-50-9, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2α-chloro- 2565-05-1,

5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2β-bromo-2α-chloro- 2816-57-1, Cyclohexanone, 2,6-dimethyl- 3464-61-7, Cholest-4-en-3-one, 6β-bromo- 3464-62-8, Cholest-4-en-3-one, 6α-bromo- 4240-53-3, 5α-Cholest-1-en-3-one, 4α-bromo- 5130-60-9, Hecogenin, 11α,23a-dibromo-, acetate 5837-41-2, 5β-Cholestan-6-one, 3β-chloro- 6593-15-3, 5α-Lanostan-3-one, 2α-bromo- 21072-85-5, 5β-Cholestan-6-one, 3α-chloro- 26671-24-9, Cholest-4-en-3-one, 2α-bromo- 116027-43-1, 5α-Ergostan-3-one, 4α-bromo-11β-hydroxy- 116028-78-5, 5α-Ergostan-3-one, 2α-bromo-11β-hydroxy- 117865-42-6, 5α-Lanostan-3-one, 2β-bromo- 121193-52-0, Hecogenin, 23a-bromo- 122651-21-2, Hecogenin, 11α,23a-dibromo-
(spectra of)

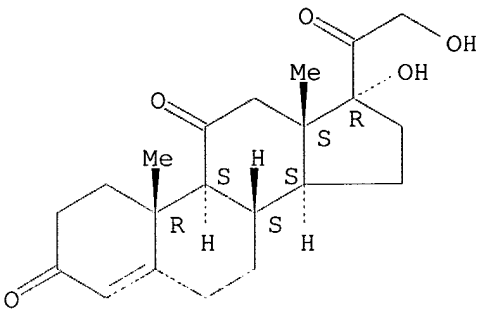
IT 108-93-0, Cyclohexanol 108-94-1, Cyclohexanone 110-82-7, Cyclohexane 566-88-1, 5α-Cholestan-3-one 566-91-6, Cholesta-1,4-dien-3-one 566-93-8, Cholesta-4,6-dien-3-one 570-67-2, 5α-Cholestan-2-one 583-59-5, Cyclohexanol, 2-methyl- 601-53-6, 5β-Cholestan-3-one 601-54-7, Cholest-5-en-3-one 601-55-8, 5α-Cholest-1-en-3-one 601-57-0, Cholest-4-en-3-one 915-35-5, Hecogenin, acetate 1195-93-3, Cyclohexanone, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl- 1255-26-1, 5α-Lanost-8-en-3-one 1973-32-6, Cholest-4-en-3-one, 2α-chloro- 2042-01-5, 5α-Cholestan-2-one, 3α-bromo- 2042-02-6, 5α-Cholestan-2-one, 3α-chloro- 2239-52-3, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2,2-dichloro- 2408-37-9, Cyclohexanone, 2,2,6-trimethyl- 2516-55-4, 5α-Cholestan-3-one, 2α-iodo- 2530-07-6, Tigogenin, acetate 4352-06-1, 5α-Pregnan-3β-ol 4639-29-6, 5α-Lanostan-3-one 4947-79-9, Tigogenin, 11-oxo-, acetate 4947-81-3, Hecogenin, 11α,23b-dibromo-, acetate 6038-71-7, 5α-Cholestan-7-one, 3β-hydroxy-, acetate 13713-79-6, 5β-Cholestan-6-one 20304-38-5, 5α-Cholestan-6-one, 5-chloro- 28282-22-6, Allobetulone 32122-44-4, Ether, methyl 2-methylcyclohexyl 52777-11-4, 5α-Ergostane-3,11-dione 55781-37-8, Allobetulone, 2α-bromo- 77299-81-1, 5α-Cholestan-2-one, 3α-iodo- 96374-04-8, 5α-Ergostan-11-one, 3β-hydroxy- 103159-40-6, 5α-Ergostane-3,11-dione, 2α,4α-dibromo- 103270-65-1, 5α-Ergostane-3,11-dione, 2α-bromo- 115487-27-9, 5α-Ergostan-3-one, 2α,4α-dibromo-11β-hydroxy- 116028-80-9, 5α-Ergostan-3-one, 11β-hydroxy- 116152-16-0, 5α-Ergost-9(11)-en-3-one 117371-95-6, 5α-Lanostan-3-one, 2,2-dibromo- 117895-70-2, Tigogenin, 12α,23a-dibromo-11-oxo-, acetate 119364-93-1, Tigogenin, 12β-chloro-11-oxo-, acetate
(spectrum of)

IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone
(preparation of)

RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS

CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

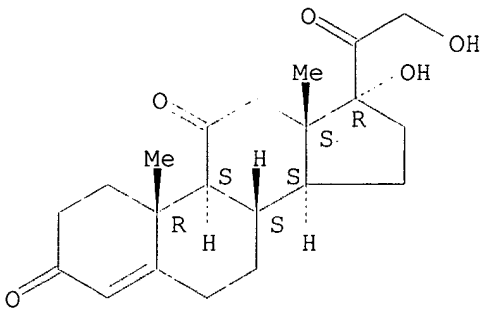
Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 63 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1954:69164 HCAPLUS
DN 48:69164
OREF 48:12322e-h
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Salicylamide as a medicine
AU Hernandez-Gutierrez, Francisco
SO Congr. luso-espan. farm. II Congr. (1952), 2(Ia Sec.), 19-23
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11H (Biological Chemistry: Pharmacology)
AB When given orally salicylamide (I) is not often altered in the digestive tract. It is absorbed from the stomach in about 30 min., which can be accelerated by giving NaHCO3, and passes to the liver via the portal vein without reaching the jejunum. I passes rapidly through the body of a healthy human but is retained in certain pathological cases, including fever, and forms complexes with proteins and other substances. In contrast to its rapid diffusion to and removal from other parts of the body, retention of I by the cerebrum is double that of salicylate. In humans, arterial hypotension is obtained with 0.5 g./kg., and becomes intense if the dose is doubled. Profound sleep was produced by giving 15 g. daily for 30 days. Death from overdosage probably occurs through paralysis of the **central nervous system**, with respiratory failure. Normal elimination of I is through the urine; it is in equilibrium with and tends to balance the harmful effects of the acid but in overdoses it may also be found in the sweat. Autopsy shows lesions, congestion, and edema of the lungs, hemorrhages of the alveoli and meninges, and hyperemia of the liver, and sometimes, crystals of salicylic acid deposited in the thorax. Stimulation of adrenocorticotropin and cortisone production, gentisic acid production through the action of the hypophyso-adrenal system, and **hyaluronidase** or diffusion factor of Dur.acte.an Reynals have been investigated. Rheumatism is most active when the viscosity of **hyaluronic** acid of the synovial fluids is lowest. I inhibits this diffusion.
IT Blood pressure
(benzindoloquinolizine and pyridindole derivs. as, salicylamide as)
IT Synovial fluid
(**hyaluronic** acid in, in rheumatism, effect of salicylamide on)
IT Rheumatism
(**hyaluronic** acid of synovial fluids in, salicylamide effect on)
IT Urine

(salicylamide in)
IT Brain
(salicylamide retention in)
IT 490-79-9, Gentisic acid
(formation of, effect of salicylamide on)
IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone 9002-60-2, Corticotropin
(formation of, salicylamide effect on)
IT 6005-58-9, Salicylamide, oxime
(pharmacol. action of)
IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
(salicylamide effect on synovial, in rheumatism)
IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone
(formation of, salicylamide effect on)
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
(salicylamide effect on synovial, in rheumatism)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

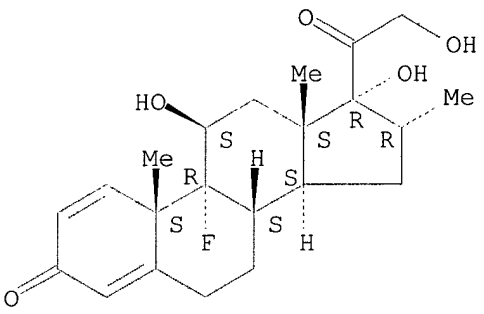
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 64 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1954:69163 HCAPLUS
DN 48:69163
OREF 48:12322e-h
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Salicylamide as a medicine
AU Hernandez-Gutierrez, Francisco
SO Anales real acad. farm. (1954), 20, 129-70
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11H (Biological Chemistry: Pharmacology)
AB When given orally salicylamide (I) is not often altered in the digestive tract. It is absorbed from the stomach in about 30 min., which can be accelerated by giving NaHCO3, and passes to the liver via the portal vein without reaching the jejunum. I passes rapidly through the body of a healthy human but is retained in certain pathological cases, including fever, and forms complexes with proteins and other substances. In contrast to its rapid diffusion to and removal from other parts of the body, retention of I by the cerebrum is double that of salicylate. In humans, arterial hypotension is obtained with 0.5 g./kg., and becomes intense if the dose is doubled. Profound sleep was produced by giving 15

in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
IT 67763-96-6, Insulin like growth factor I
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone 9002-72-6, Growth hormone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
IT 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Akashi, M; Blood 1994, V83, P3182 HCAPLUS
(2) Auclair, D; AmJ Physiol 1997, PC1007 HCAPLUS
(3) Ballard, F; Biochem J 1986, V233, P223 HCAPLUS
(4) Baracos, V; Am J Physiol 1995, V268, PE996 HCAPLUS
(5) Boehringer Mannheim; Boehringer Mannheim Biochemica 1995, P45
(6) Chen, C; Trends Biochem Sci 1995, V20, P465 HCAPLUS
(7) Chrysis, D; J Endocrinol 1998, V159, PR9 HCAPLUS
(8) Clemmons, D; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1992, V75, P234 HCAPLUS
(9) Dardevet, D; J Clin Invest 1995, V95, P2113
(10) Davenport, M; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1988, V67, P1231 HCAPLUS
(11) Fang, C; J Am Coll Surg 1995, V180, P161 MEDLINE
(12) Fang, C; J Am Coll Surg 1995, V180, P33 MEDLINE
(13) Fang, C; J Am Physiol 1998, V275, PR1091 HCAPLUS
(14) Florini, J; Endocr Rev 1996, V17, P481 HCAPLUS
(15) Gosteli-Peter, M; Endocrinology 1994, V135, P2558 HCAPLUS
(16) Haas, A; J Biol Chem 1988, V263, P13258 HCAPLUS
(17) Hall-Angeras, M; Surgery 1991, V109, P468 MEDLINE
(18) Hayashi, T; Biochim Biophys Acta 1994, V1218, P232 HCAPLUS
(19) Horber, F; J Clin Invest 1990, V86, P265 HCAPLUS
(20) Jacob, R; J Clin Invest 1989, V83, P1717 HCAPLUS
(21) Jones, J; Endocr Rev 1995, V16, P3 HCAPLUS
(22) Kayali, A; Am J Physiol 1987, V252, PE621 HCAPLUS
(23) Konagay, M; Endocrinology 1986, V119, P375
(24) Kupfer, S; J Clin Invest 1993, V91, P391 HCAPLUS
(25) May, R; J Clin Invest 1986, V77, P614 HCAPLUS
(26) Medina, R; Biochem J 1995, V307, P631 HCAPLUS
(27) Mitch, W; J Clin Invest 1994, V93, P2127 HCAPLUS
(28) Odedra, B; Biochem J 1983, V214, P617 HCAPLUS
(29) Oehri, M; Am J Physiol 1996, V270, PE552 HCAPLUS
(30) Olvera, J; J Biol Chem 1993, V268, P17967 HCAPLUS
(31) Price, S; J Clin Invest 1996, V98, P1703 HCAPLUS
(32) Snyder, D; J Clin Endocrinol Metab 1988, V67, P54 MEDLINE
(33) Tiao, G; J Clin Invest 1994, V94, P2255 HCAPLUS
(34) Tiao, G; J Clin Invest 1996, V97, P339 HCAPLUS
(35) Tomas, F; Biochem J 1979, V178, P139 HCAPLUS
(36) Tomas, F; Biochem J 1992, V282, P91 HCAPLUS

(37) Watanabe, T; Cytogenet Cell Genet 1996, V74, P146 HCAPLUS
(38) Wing, S; Am J Physiol 1993, V264, PE668 HCAPLUS
(39) Wing, S; Am J Physiol 1994, V267, PE39 HCAPLUS
(40) Wing, S; Biochem J 1995, V305, P125 HCAPLUS
(41) Wing, S; Biochem J 1995, V307, P639 HCAPLUS
(42) Wing, S; Biochem J 1996, V319, P455 HCAPLUS
(43) Wingertzain, M; Exp Biol Med 1998, V218, P244
(44) Yang, H; Am J Physiol 1994, V266, PE690 HCAPLUS
IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(regulation of components of ubiquitin system by insulin-like growth factor I and growth hormone in skeletal muscle of rats made catabolic with dexamethasone)
RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 41 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1999:720937 HCAPLUS
DN 132:30987
ED Entered STN: 12 Nov 1999
TI Stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes by dexamethasone: effect of the proteasome inhibitor MG-132
AU Thompson, Michael G.; Thom, Amanda; Partridge, Kris; Garden, Karen; Campbell, Gillian P.; Calder, Graham; Palmer, Robert M.
CS Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, UK
SO Journal of Cellular Physiology (1999), 181(3), 455-461
CODEN: JCLLAX; ISSN: 0021-9541
PB Wiley-Liss, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB Addition of the synthetic glucocorticoid, dexamethasone (Dex) to serum-deprived C2C12 myotubes elicited time- and concentration-dependent changes in Nτ-methylhistidine (3-MH), a marker of myofibrillar protein degradation Within 24 h, 100 nM Dex significantly decreased the cell content of 3-MH and increased release into the medium. Both of these responses had increased in magnitude by 48 h and then declined toward basal values by 72 h. The increase in the release of 3-MH closely paralleled its loss from the cell protein. Furthermore, Dex also decreased the 3-MH:total cell

protein ratio, suggesting that myofibrillar proteins were being preferentially degraded. Incubation of myotubes with the peptide aldehyde, MG-132, an inhibitor of proteolysis by the (ATP)-ubiquitin (Ub)-dependent proteasome, prevented both the basal release of 3-MH (>95%) and the increased release of 3-MH into the medium in response to Dex (>95%). Northern hybridization studies demonstrated that Dex also elicited similar time- and concentration-dependent increases in the expression of mRNA encoding two components (14 **kDa** E2 Ub-**conjugating** enzyme and Ub) of the ATP-Ub-dependent pathway. The data demonstrate that Dex stimulates preferential hydrolysis of myofibrillar proteins in C2C12 myotubes and suggests that the ATP-Ub-dependent pathway is involved in this response.

ST dexamethasone myofibrillar protein ubiquitin proteasome myotube

IT Protein degradation
Signal transduction, biological
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT Glucocorticoids
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT Organelle
(myofibril; dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT Muscle
(myotubule; dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(ubiquitin-**conjugating**; dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT 140879-24-9, Proteasome
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

IT 60267-61-0, Ubiquitin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); MFM (Metabolic formation); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PROC (Process)
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

RE.CNT 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

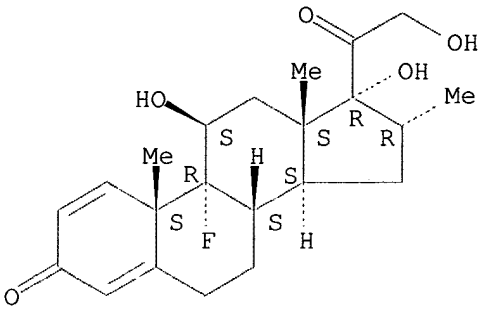
RE
(1) Auclair, D; Am J Physiol 1997, V272, PC1007 HCAPLUS
(2) Bird, J; Fed Proc Fed Am Soc Exp Biol 1980, V39, P20 HCAPLUS
(3) Cato, A; BioEssays 1996, V18, P371 MEDLINE
(4) Chomczynski, P; Anal Biochem 1987, V162, P156 HCAPLUS
(5) Ciechanover, A; Cell 1994, V79, P13 HCAPLUS
(6) Curran, T; Cell 1988, V55, P395 HCAPLUS
(7) Dayton, W; Biochemistry 1976, V15, P2150 HCAPLUS
(8) Fagan, J; Biochem J 1987, V243, P335 HCAPLUS
(9) Goldberg, A; Eur J Biochem 1992, V203, P9 HCAPLUS
(10) Goodman, M; Biochem J 1987, V247, P151 HCAPLUS
(11) Hall-Angeras, M; J Surg Res 1990, V48, P368 MEDLINE
(12) Hasselgren, P; Biochem J 1990, V270, P45 HCAPLUS
(13) Haverberg, L; Biochem J 1975, V152, P503 HCAPLUS
(14) Jonat, C; Cell 1990, V62, P1189 HCAPLUS
(15) Kayali, A; Am J Physiol 1987, V252, PE621 HCAPLUS
(16) Kayali, A; Am J Physiol 1990, V259, PE699 HCAPLUS
(17) Kettelhut, I; Diabetes Metab Rev 1988, V8, P751
(18) Lowry, O; J Biol Chem 1951, V193, P265 HCAPLUS
(19) Medina, R; Biochem J 1995, V307, P631 HCAPLUS
(20) Millward, D; Biochem J 1983, V214, P605
(21) Morita, S; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1996, V228, P813 HCAPLUS
(22) Odedra, B; Biochem J 1983, V214, P617 HCAPLUS
(23) Palmer, R; Curr Opin Clin Nutr Metab Care 1999, V2, P213 HCAPLUS
(24) Palmer, R; Prostaglandins 1989, V37, P193 HCAPLUS
(25) Peters, J; Trends Biochem Sci 1994, V19, P377 HCAPLUS
(26) Price, S; Am J Physiol 1994, V267, PC955 HCAPLUS
(27) Rock, K; Cell 1994, V78, P761 HCAPLUS
(28) Sambrook, J; Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual
(29) Santidrian, S; Metab Clin Exp 1981, V30, P798 HCAPLUS
(30) Schule, R; Cell 1990, V62, P1217 HCAPLUS
(31) Solomon, V; J Biol Chem 1996, V271, P26690 HCAPLUS
(32) Thompson, M; Am J Physiol 1996, V270, PC1875 HCAPLUS
(33) Thompson, M; Cell Signal 1998, V10, P1 HCAPLUS
(34) Thompson, M; J Biol Chem 1997, V272, P10910 HCAPLUS
(35) Tomas, F; Biochem J 1979, V178, P139 HCAPLUS
(36) Wassner, S; Am J Physiol 1982, V243, PE293 HCAPLUS
(37) Wing, S; Am J Physiol 1993, V264, PE668 HCAPLUS
(38) Wing, S; Am J Physiol 1994, V267, PE39 HCAPLUS
(39) Wing, S; Biochem J 1996, V319, P455 HCAPLUS
(40) Young, V; J Biol Chem 1972, V247, P3592 HCAPLUS
(41) Zamir, O; J Surg Res 1991, V50, P579 HCAPLUS

IT **50-02-2**, Dexamethasone
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(dexamethasone stimulation of myofibrillar protein degradation and expression of mRNA encoding the ubiquitin-proteasome system in C2C12 myotubes)

RN 50-02-2 HCAPLUS

CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 9-fluoro-11,17,21-trihydroxy-16-methyl-, (11β,16α)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 42 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:807603 HCAPLUS
DN 130:163292
ED Entered STN: 25 Dec 1998
TI Interaction of steroid-peroxidase **conjugates** with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media
AU Eryomin, A. N.; Metelitza, D. I.
CS Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, 220141, Belarus
SO Biochemistry (Moscow)(Translation of Biokhimiya (Moscow)) (1998), 63(10), 1148-1159
CODEN: BIORAK; ISSN: 0006-2979
PB MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-1 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB In 0.1 M bicarbonate buffer (pH 9.0) and in microemulsions of aerosol OT (AOT) and its mixture with Triton X-45 in heptane, antibodies against cortisol (anti-COR) and progesterone (anti-PROG) were covalently immobilized on fine-porous cellulose filters (0.6 cm diameter) after sodium periodate oxidation Immunosorbents obtained in different media were characterized in terms of antibody-bound d. and antigen-binding capacity with respect to peroxidase-steroid **conjugates** HP-COR-11 and HP-PROG-4 containing 11 mols. of cortisol and four progesterone mols., resp. For all immunosorbents antigen-binding capacity expressed as peroxidase activity of immune complexes formed on the solid cellulose phase in aqueous and micellar media was determined Dissociation consts. of immunocomplexes on the cellulose formed in aqueous and micellar media were determined using ELISA. In all cases **Kd** values in aqueous media were .apprx.10-8 M and were significantly lower than corresponding values of dissociation consts. of immune complexes in mixed microemulsions of AOT and Triton X-45.
ST steroid peroxidase **conjugate** cellulose immunosorbent
IT Adsorbents
(immunoadsorbents; steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)
IT Emulsions
(microemulsions; steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)
IT Micelles
(revered; steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)
IT Immune complexes

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)

IT 9003-99-0D, Peroxidase, steroid **conjugates**
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)

IT **50-23-7D**, Cortisol, peroxidase **conjugates** 57-83-0D, Progesterone, peroxidase **conjugates**, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)

IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)

RE.CNT 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

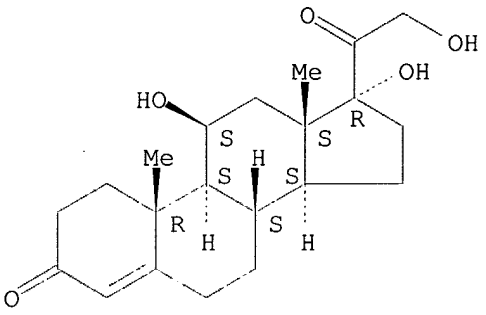
RE

(1) Egorov, A; Theory and Practice of Enzyme-Linked Immunoassay 1991, P77
(2) Eryomin, A; Biochemistry (Moscow) 1996, V61, P1612
(3) Eryomin, A; Biochemistry (Moscow) 1996, V61, P664
(4) Eryomin, A; Bioorg Khim 1986, V12, P606
(5) Eryomin, A; Bioorg Khim 1989, V15, P1326
(6) Eryomin, A; Bioorg Khim 1990, V16, P1629
(7) Eryomin, A; Dokl Akad Nauk BSSR 1989, V33, P932
(8) Eryomin, A; Dokl Akad Nauk BSSR 1991, V35, P1100
(9) Eryomin, A; Dokl Akad Nauk BSSR 1991, V35, P549
(10) Eryomin, A; Izv Akad Nauk Belarusi Ser Khim Nauk 1992, V2, P83
(11) Eryomin, A; Izv Akad Nauk Belarusi Ser Khim Nauk 1994, V3, P96
(12) Eryomin, A; Kinet Kataliz 1995, V36, P847
(13) Eryomin, A; Prikl Biokhim Mikrobiol 1989, V25, P524
(14) Eryomin, A; Prikl Biokhim Mikrobiol 1994, V30, P340 HCAPLUS
(15) Eryomin, A; Prikl Biokhim Mikrobiol 1995, V31, P302
(16) Kabanov, A; Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR 1988, V302, P735 HCAPLUS
(17) Kabanov, A; Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR 1989, V305, P1253 HCAPLUS
(18) Karasyova, E; Biochem Biotechnol Elect Expr 1992, V2, P73
(19) Karasyova, E; Biochemistry (Moscow) 1996, V61, P322
(20) Katty, D; Antibodies Methods 1991, V2
(21) Khmelnitsky, Y; Usp Khim 1984, V53, P545
(22) Kim, B; Immunologiya 1989, V4, P31
(23) Kurganov, B; Dokl Akad Nauk SSSR 1985, V282, P1263 HCAPLUS
(24) Lowry, O; J Biol Chem 1951, V193, P265 HCAPLUS
(25) Matveeva, E; Biotekhnologiya 1985, V6, P84
(26) Metelitza, D; Usp Biol Khim 1988, V28, P145
(27) Sedmak, J; Anal Biochem 1977, V79, P544 HCAPLUS
(28) Shannon, L; J Biol Chem 1966, V241, P2166 HCAPLUS
(29) Stark, M; Biotechnol Bioeng 1989, V34, P942 HCAPLUS
(30) Tarun, E; Biochemistry (Moscow) 1995, V60, P1062 HCAPLUS

IT **50-23-7D**, Cortisol, peroxidase **conjugates**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(steroid-peroxidase **conjugate** interaction with cellulose immunosorbents in aqueous and micellar media)

RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 43 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:527193 HCAPLUS
DN 129:166193
ED Entered STN: 21 Aug 1998
TI Therapeutic treatment and prevention of infections with a bioactive material encapsulated within a biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix
IN Setterstrom, Jean A.; Van Hamont, John E.; Reid, Robert H.; Jacob, Elliot; Jeyanthi, Ramasubbu; Boedeker, Edgar C.; McQueen, Charles E.; Tice, Thomas R.; Roberts, F. Donald; Friden, Phil
PA United States Dept. of the Army, USA; Van Hamont, John E.; et al.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 363 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-52
ICS A61K047-30
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1, 2, 15
FAN.CNT 15

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9832427	A1	19980730	WO 1998-US1556	19980127
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 6309669	B1	20011030	US 1997-789734	19970127
	AU 9863175	A1	19980818	AU 1998-63175	19980127
PRAI	US 1997-789734	A	19970127		
	US 1984-590308	B1	19840316		
	US 1992-867301	A2	19920410		
	US 1995-446148	A2	19950522		
	US 1995-446149	B2	19950522		
	US 1996-590973	B2	19960124		

WO 1998-US1556 W 19980127

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 9832427	ICM	A61K009-52
	ICS	A61K047-30
WO 9832427	ECLA	A61K009/16H6D4; A61K038/17A2; A61K038/19; A61K039/00; A61K039/108; A61K039/29B
US 6309669	ECLA	A61K009/16H6D4; A61K009/50H6B; A61K009/50H6D; A61K038/17A2

AB Novel burst-free, sustained release biocompatible and biodegradable microcapsules are disclosed which can be programmed to release their active core for variable durations ranging from 1-100 days in an aqueous physiol. environment. The microcapsules are comprised of a core of polypeptide or other biol. active agent encapsulated in a matrix of poly(lactide/glycolide) copolymer, which may contain a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, as a blend of upcapped free carboxyl end group and end-capped forms ranging in ratios from 100/0 to 1/99.

ST infection microcapsule sustained release peptide copolymer

IT Hepatitis
(B, chronic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Hepatitis
(C, chronic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Trypanosoma cruzi
(Chagas' disease from; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Immunoglobulins
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(G, ampicillin-specific; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Nervous system
(Huntington's chorea; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antitumor agents
(Kaposi's sarcoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Sperm
(acrosome, proteinase of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Diagnosis
(agents; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Ragweed (Ambrosia)
(allergy; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Ameba
(amebiasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Absidia ramosa
Actinobacillus equuli

Actinobacillus seminis
Arcanobacterium pyogenes
Aspergillus fumigatus
Babesia caballi
Brucella melitensis
Campylobacter fetus
Campylobacter fetus intestinalis
Candida albicans
Candida tropicalis
Chlamydia psittaci
Clostridium tetani
Equid herpesvirus 1
Equine arteritis virus
Escherichia coli
Gardnerella vaginalis
Human herpesvirus 1
Human herpesvirus 2
Leptospira interrogans pomona
Listeria monocytogenes
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Mycoplasma bovigenitalium
Mycoplasma hominis
Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Pneumocystis carinii
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Rhodococcus equi
Salmonella abortivoequina
Salmonella abortusovis
Streptococcus group B
Toxoplasma gondii
Treponema pallidum
Trichomonas vaginalis
Tritrichomonas foetus
Trypanosoma equiperdum
(antigens of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Mycobacterium
(antimycobacterial agents; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Mouth
(aphthous ulcer; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Drugs
(appetite stimulants; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Heart, disease
(arrhythmia; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Blood vessel
(artificial, infections surrounding; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Dermatitis
(atopic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Babesia
(babesiasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Skin, neoplasm
(basal cell carcinoma, inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antitumor agents
Skin, neoplasm
(basal cell carcinoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(belladonna; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Prostate gland
(benign hyperplasia; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(biodegradable; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT **Nervous system**
(**central**, disease; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Polymers, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(co-; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Intestine, disease
(colitis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antigens
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(colony factor; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Intestine, neoplasm
(colorectal, inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antitumor agents
Intestine, neoplasm
(colorectal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Thrombosis
(coronary arterial; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Artery, disease
(coronary, thrombosis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Vasodilators
(coronary; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Tapeworm (Cestoda)
(cysticercosis; prevention of infections with bioactive material

encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Bladder
(cystitis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Mental disorder
(depression; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Eye, disease
(diabetic retinopathy; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(dilactone-based; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Digestive tract
(drugs for; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Brain, disease
(edema, peritumoral; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT B cell (lymphocyte)
T cell (lymphocyte)
(epitopes of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(ergot; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(essential; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Fasciola
(fascioliasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Filaria
(filariasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Anthelmintics
(filaricides; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Digestive tract
(gastroenteritis, virus causing; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Intestine, disease
(giardiasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Transplant and Transplantation

(graft-vs.-host reaction; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
(granuloma inguinale from, antigens of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antigens
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(hepatitis B surface; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma, inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antitumor agents
Liver, neoplasm
(hepatoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Human herpesvirus 2
(herpes genitalis from; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Human herpesvirus 3
(herpes zoster from, antigens of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Parvovirus
Retroviridae
(human; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Globulins, biological studies
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(hyperimmune; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Sexual behavior
(impotence; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Eye, disease
Mouth
Skin, disease
(infection; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics
(infections surrounding; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Drug delivery systems
(inhalants; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Fertility
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
(inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Diabetes mellitus
(insulin-dependent; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Leishmania
(leishmaniasis from, visceral; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antitumor agents
(lung small-cell carcinoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antibiotics
(macrolide; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antitumor agents
(mammary gland; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Antitumor agents
(melanoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microspheres; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Mammary gland
Prostate gland
(neoplasm, inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Mammary gland
Prostate gland
(neoplasm; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Meningitis
(neoplastic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Angiogenesis
(neovascularization, retinal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Diabetes mellitus
(non-insulin-dependent; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Emulsions
(oil-in-water; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Nitrites
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV

(Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(organic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antitumor agents
(ovary; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antitumor agents
(pancreas; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Anxiety
(panic disorder; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Paragonimus
(paragonimiasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(peptide; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Periodontium
(periodontitis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Mental disorder
(phobia; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Adhesion, biological
(postsurgical; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT AIDS (disease)
Acinetobacter
Actinomycetales
Adenoviridae
Adrenoceptor agonists
Aerococcus
Aeromonas
Allergy inhibitors
Alzheimer's disease
Analgesics
Anesthetics
Angiogenesis
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Anthelmintics
Anti-infective agents
Anti-inflammatory agents
Antiarrhythmics
Antiarthritics
Antibacterial agents
Antibiotics
Anticholesteremic agents
Anticoagulants
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antidiabetic agents
Antidiarrheals
Antiemetics
Antihistamines

Antihypertensives
Antimalarials
Antimigraine agents
Antiparkinsonian agents
Antipyretics
Antirheumatic agents
Antiserums
Antitumor agents
Antitussives
Antiulcer agents
Antiviral agents
Appetite depressants
Arbovirus
Arcanobacterium haemolyticum
Arenavirus
Asthma
Bacillus (bacterium genus)
Biocompatibility
Blood substitutes
Bordetella
Borrelia
Bronchodilators
Brucella
Cachexia
Calymmatobacterium
Campylobacter
Cardiopulmonary bypass
Cardiotonics
Cardiovascular agents
Cholinergic agonists
Clostridium
Contraceptives
Coronavirus
Corynebacterium
Cryptosporidium parvum
Cystic fibrosis
Cytomegalovirus
Cytotoxic agents
Decongestants
Diagnosis
Diarrhea
Dissolution rate
Diuretics
Drug bioavailability
Drug dependence
Ebola virus
Echinococcus
Electrolytes, biological
Emulsifying agents
Enterobacteriaceae
Enterococcus
Enterovirus
Epitopes
Erysipelothrix
Expectorants
Filovirus
Flavobacterium
Freeze drying
Fungicides

Gardnerella
Gram-negative bacteria
Gram-positive bacteria (Firmicutes)
Haemophilus
Haemophilus ducreyi
Helicobacter
Hepatitis A virus
Hepatitis B virus
Hepatitis C virus
Human herpesvirus 3
Human herpesvirus 4
Human immunodeficiency virus
Human immunodeficiency virus 1
Human parainfluenza virus
Human poliovirus
Hypercholesterolemia
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Immunization
Immunomodulators
Immunostimulants
Infection
Influenza virus
Kidney, disease
Lactococcus
Legionella
Leptospira
Leuconostoc
Listeria
Measles virus
Melanoma
Micrococcus
Molluscum contagiosum virus
Moraxella
Multiple sclerosis
Mumps virus
Muscle relaxants
Narcotics
Neisseria
Nervous system agents
Nutrients
Opioid antagonists
Osteoarthritis
Osteomyelitis
Osteoporosis
Ovary, neoplasm
Pancreas, neoplasm
Papillomavirus
Parasiticides
Parkinson's disease
Pediococcus
Planococcus (bacterium)
Plesiomonas
Pneumonia
Poxviridae
Pseudomonas
Psoriasis
Psychotropics
Rabies virus
Reoviridae

Respiratory syncytial virus
Rheumatoid arthritis
Rhinovirus
Rhodococcus
Rotavirus
Rothia (bacterium)
Rubella virus
Salmonella typhi
Sexually transmitted diseases
Shigella boydii
Shigella dysenteriae
Shigella flexneri
Shigella sonnei
Spirillum
Staphylococcus
Streptobacillus
Streptococcus
Thrombosis
Tranquilizers
Treponema
Vaccines
Vasodilators
Vibrio
Vibrio cholerae
Wolinella succinogenes
Yersinia
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
Antibodies
Antigens
Enzymes, biological studies
Estrogens
Glycolipids
Glycopeptides
Growth factors, animal
Lipopolysaccharides
Peptides, biological studies
Pheromones, animal
Progestogens
Prostaglandins
Proteins, general, biological studies
Steroids, biological studies
Sulfonamides
Tetracyclines
Vitamins
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Proliferation inhibition
(proliferation inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT Antitumor agents

(prostate gland; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Pilus
(proteins; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Scalp
(psoriasis of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Artery, disease
(restenosis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Eye, disease
(retina, neovascularization; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Schistosoma
(schistosomiasis from; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(small-cell carcinoma, inhibitors; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Lung, neoplasm
(small-cell carcinoma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Contraceptives
(spermicidal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Brain, disease
(spongiform encephalopathy, agent causing; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Appetite
(stimulants; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Brain, disease
(stroke; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Strongylus
(strongylodiasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release, programmable; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Osteoporosis
(therapeutic agents; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Bile
(therapy with; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated

within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Muscle, disease
(torticollis, spasmodic; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Toxocara
(toxocariasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Toxoplasma gondii
(toxoplasmosis from; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Head
(trauma; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Trichinella
(trichinellosis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Trichomonas
(trichomoniasis; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Emulsions
(water-in-oil; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT Lactams
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(β-, antibiotics; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT 9002-72-6, Somatotropin
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(deficiency; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(neutralization of; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT 9001-60-9, Lactate dehydrogenase 37326-33-3, **Hyaluronidase**
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(of sperm; prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)
IT 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-12-4, Mephenytoin 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies 50-33-9, Phenylbutazone, biological studies 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 52-24-4, Thiotepa 52-76-6, Lynestrenol **53-03-2**, Prednisone 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-11-5, Nicotine 55-48-1, Atropine sulfate 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 55-86-7, Nitrogen mustard 56-53-1, Diethyl stilbestrol 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-33-0, Sodium pentobarbital 57-42-1, Meperidine 57-53-4,

Meprobamate 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol 57-85-2, Testosterone propionate 57-92-1, Streptomycin a, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-22-0 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-39-9, Perphenazine 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 59-01-8, Kanamycin a 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-92-7, L-Dopa, biological studies 61-33-6, Penicillin g, biological studies 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 68-22-4, Norethisterone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel 69-09-0, Chlorpromazine hydrochloride 69-53-4, Ampicillin 69-72-7D, Salicylic acid, derivs. 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-57-3, Codeine 79-57-2, Oxytetracycline 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 91-81-6, Tripelennamine 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 113-15-5, Ergotamine 114-07-8, Erythromycin 114-49-8, Hyoscine hydrobromide 121-54-0 122-09-8, Phentermine 125-29-1, Dihydrocodeinone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 127-48-0, Trimethadione 128-62-1, Noscapine 145-94-8, Chlorindanol 148-82-3, Melphalan 155-41-9, Methscopolamine bromide 288-32-4D, Imidazole, derivs. 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 302-22-7, Chlormadinone acetate 305-03-3, Chlorambucil 309-43-3, Sodium secobarbital 315-30-0, Allopurinol 434-03-7, Ethisterone 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 469-62-5 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, biological studies 523-87-5, Dimenhydrinate 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 578-66-5D, 8-Aminoquinoline, derivs. 578-68-7D, 4-Aminoquinoline, derivs. 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 738-70-5, Trimethoprim 846-50-4, Temazepam 1397-89-3, Amphotericin b 1397-94-0, Antimycin a 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 1404-26-8, Polymyxin b 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1406-05-9D, Penicillin, derivs. 4696-76-8, Kanamycin b 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 5786-21-0, Clozapine 5800-19-1, Metiapine 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (KCl), biological studies 8063-07-8, Kanamycin 9000-83-3, Atpase 9000-92-4, Amylase 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-63-2, Muramidase 9001-67-6, Neuraminidase 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9001-99-4, Ribonuclease 9002-02-2, Succinic acid dehydrogenase 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9025-82-5, Phosphodiesterase 9029-12-3, Glutamic acid dehydrogenase 9035-74-9, Glycogen phosphorylase 9046-27-9, γ-Glutamyltranspeptidase 9079-67-8 10118-90-8, Minocycline 11111-12-9, Cephalosporins 13292-46-1, Rifampin 14271-04-6 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 22232-71-9, Mazindol 24730-10-7, Dihydroergocristine methanesulfonate 25447-66-9 26780-50-7, Poly(lactide co-glycolide) 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 30516-87-1, Azt 32986-56-4, Tobramycin 35189-28-7, Norgestimate 37205-61-1, Proteinase inhibitor 37517-28-5, Amikacin 53678-77-6D, Muramyl dipeptide, derivs. 53994-73-3, Cefaclor 55268-75-2, Cefuroxime 61036-62-2, Teicoplanin 64221-86-9, Imipenem 80738-43-8, Lincosamide 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT 9002-60-2, Adrenocorticotropin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9034-40-6, Lhrh 62229-50-9, Epidermal growth factor 115966-68-2, Histatin 5 (human parotid saliva) 123781-17-9, Histatin 127716-52-3, Histatin 9 (human parotid saliva) 146553-69-7 174270-18-9, 5-25-Histatin 6 (human parotid saliva) 186138-55-6 186138-60-3 194017-97-5 211118-03-5
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC

(Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-67-8, Tween 60
106392-12-5, Pluronic
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT 75-09-2, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

IT 146553-70-0 146553-71-1 146553-72-2 146553-73-3 146553-74-4
146553-75-5 146553-76-6 146553-77-7 146553-78-8 146553-81-3
146553-82-4 146553-83-5 146553-85-7 146553-86-8 146553-87-9
146553-88-0 146553-89-1 146553-90-4 146553-91-5 146553-92-6
164583-46-4 164583-50-0 164583-51-1 211118-14-8 211118-17-1
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

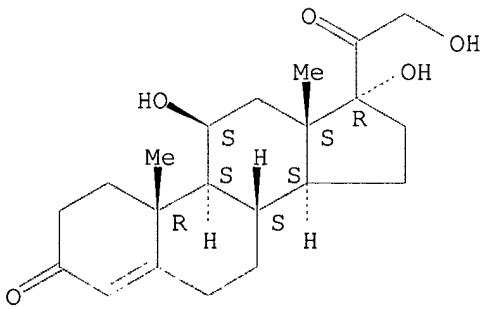
(1) Jeyanthi; Proceedings International Symposium on Controlled Release of Bioactive Materials 1996, P351 HCAPLUS
(2) Oppenheim; US 5486503 A 1996 HCAPLUS
(3) Syntex U S AInc; EP 0052510 B2 1994 HCAPLUS
(4) Wang; J of Controlled Release 1991, V17, P23 HCAPLUS
(5) Yan; J of Controlled Release 1994, V32(3), P231 HCAPLUS
(6) Yeh; A Novel Emulsification-Solvent Extraction Technique for Production of Protein Loaded Biodegradable Microparticles for Vaccine and Drug Delivery 1995, V33(3), P437 HCAPLUS

IT **50-23-7**, Hydrocortisone **50-24-8**, Prednisolone
53-03-2, Prednisone
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(prevention of infections with bioactive material encapsulated within biodegradable-biocompatible polymeric matrix)

RN 50-23-7 HCAPLUS

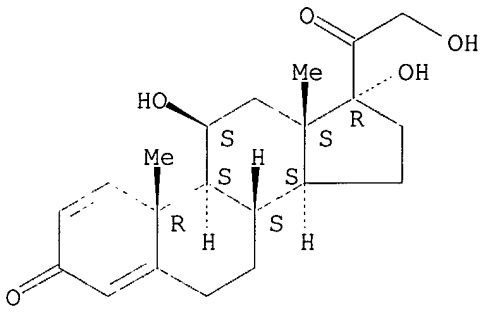
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



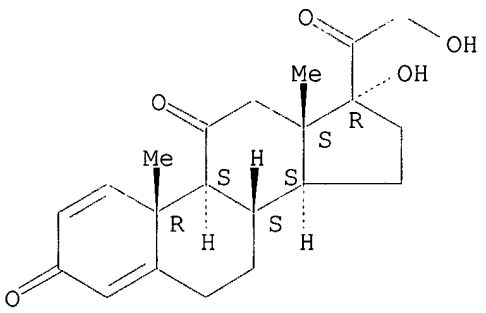
RN 50-24-8 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione, 11,17,21-trihydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 53-03-2 HCAPLUS
CN Pregna-1,4-diene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L46 ANSWER 44 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1998:297311 HCAPLUS
DN 129:49806
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1998
TI Identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane
AU Luconi, Michaela; Bonaccorsi, Lorella; Maggi, Mario; Pecchioli, Paola; Krausz, Csilla; Forti, Gianni; Baldi, Elisabetta
CS Dipartimento di Fisiopatologia Clinica, Unita di Andrologia, Universita di Firenze, Florence, I-50139, Italy
SO Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism (1998), 83(3), 877-885
CODEN: JCEMAZ; ISSN: 0021-972X
PB Endocrine Society
DT Journal
LA English
CC 2-4 (Mammalian Hormones)
AB The presence of functional nongenomic progesterone (P) receptors in human spermatozoa has been investigated by equilibrium binding studies in intact spermatozoa, ligand blot and Western blot anal. of sperm lysates, as well as determination of the effects of the steroid on sperm intracellular Ca2+ concns.

Binding expts. were performed using progesterone-11α-glucuronide-[125I]iodotyramine as tracer. Computer anal. of competition curves using different steroids as competitors indicated the presence of two distinct binding sites for P. The high affinity site (**Kd** in the nanomolar range) appears to be specific for P, whereas the low affinity one (**Kd** in the micromolar range) binds with equal affinity 11β-hydroxyprogesterone (11βOHP) and 17α-hydroxyprogesterone (17αOHP). A significant correlation exists among affinity consts. (as determined by binding studies) and EC50 values for the effects of P, 11βOHP, and 17αOHP on intracellular Ca2+ in fura-2-loaded spermatozoa, strongly indicating the involvement of P-binding sites in the biol. effect of the steroid. In particular, dose-response curves for P were biphasic, with an EC50 in the nanomolar range and another in the micromolar range. Conversely, curves for 11βOHP and 17αOHP were monophasic, with an EC50 just in the micromolar range. Ligand blot anal. of sperm total lysates performed with peroxidase-**conjugated** P revealed the presence of two binding proteins of 54 and 57 **kDa** that were specific for P. Indeed, peroxidase-**conjugated** P binding was blocked by the simultaneous presence of the unconjugated steroid. Using αc262 antibody, which is directed against the P-binding domain of genomic receptor, we detected two proteins of similar mol. mass (54 and 57 **kDa**), whereas using antibodies directed against the DNA-binding and N-terminal domains of the genomic P receptors, the two proteins were not detected. In addition, p54 and p57 appear to be mostly localized in sperm membranes and virtually absent in the cytoplasm. The involvement of these proteins in the biol. effects of P is indicated by the strong inhibitory effect of αc262 on P-induced acrosome reaction of capacitated human spermatozoa.

ST progesterone receptor sperm membrane

IT Sperm
(acrosome, reaction; identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane in relation to the action of progesterone)

IT Cell membrane
Sperm
(identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT Progesterone receptors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BOC (Biological occurrence); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); PROC (Process)
(identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT Biological transport
(intracellular; identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT GABA receptors
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(possible involvement of GABA in the effect of progesterone in sperm)

IT 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT 68-96-2, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone **600-57-7**, 11β-Hydroxyprogesterone

RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(possible involvement of GABA in the effect of progesterone in sperm)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transport; identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)

IT 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(transport; identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane in relation to the action of progesterone)

RE.CNT 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

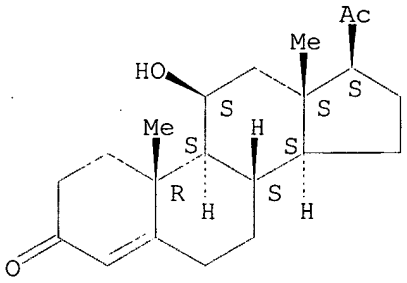
RE

(1) Aanesen, A; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1996, V226, P88 HCAPLUS
(2) Aanesen, A; Mol Hum Reprod 1995, V1, P1885
(3) Aitken, R; Endocrinology 1996, V137, P3999 HCAPLUS
(4) Aitken, R; J Androl 1993, V14, P132 HCAPLUS
(5) Baldi, E; J Androl 1991, V12, P323 HCAPLUS
(6) Baldi, E; Trends Endocrinol Metab 1995, V6, P198 HCAPLUS
(7) Benoff, S; Am J Reprod Immunol 1995, V34, P100 MEDLINE
(8) Blackmore, P; J Biol Chem 1990, V265, P1367
(9) Blackmore, P; J Biol Chem 1996, V266, P18655
(10) Blackmore, P; Mol Cell Endocrinol 1994, V104, P237 HCAPLUS
(11) Bonaccorsi, L; FEBS Lett 1995, V364, P83 HCAPLUS
(12) Castilla, J; Hum Reprod 1995, V10, P1757 HCAPLUS
(13) Chuang, T; Trends Pharmacol Sci 1996, V17, P416 HCAPLUS
(14) de Lean, A; Am J Physiol 1978, V235, PE97 HCAPLUS
(15) Emiliozzi, C; Int J Androl 1996, V19, P39 HCAPLUS
(16) Grynkiewicz, G; J Biol Chem 1985, V260, P3440 HCAPLUS
(17) Hammond, G; Trends Endocrinol Metab 1995, V6, P298 HCAPLUS
(18) Krausz, C; Hum Reprod 1995, V10, P120 MEDLINE
(19) Krausz, C; Hum Reprod 1996, V11, P1661 HCAPLUS
(20) Luconi, M; Biol Reprod 1996, V55, P207 HCAPLUS
(21) Luconi, M; Mol Cell Endocrinol 1995, V108, P35 HCAPLUS
(22) Meizel, S; Biol Reprod 1997, V56, P569 HCAPLUS
(23) Meizel, S; Dev Biol 1997, V182, P67 HCAPLUS
(24) Meizel, S; Mol Cell Endocrinol 1991, V11, PR1
(25) Meyer, C; Eur J Biochem 1996, V239, P726 HCAPLUS
(26) Munson, P; Anal Biochem 1980, V107, P220 HCAPLUS
(27) Neulen, J; Endocr J 1993, P397
(28) Osman, R; Biochem Biophys Res Commun 1989, V160, P828 HCAPLUS
(29) Roldan, E; Science 1994, V266, P1578 HCAPLUS
(30) Romeu, A; Biochim Biophys Acta 1976, V439, P175 MEDLINE
(31) Sauber, K; Biol Reprod 1996, V54, P993
(32) Shi, Q; Biol Reprod 1995, V52, P373 HCAPLUS
(33) Snell, W; Cell 1996, V85, P629 HCAPLUS
(34) Tesarik, J; Endocrinology 1993, V133, P328 HCAPLUS
(35) Tesarik, J; Exp Cell Res 1993, V205, P111 HCAPLUS
(36) Tesarik, J; Exp Cell Res 1993, V205, P111 HCAPLUS
(37) Tesarik, J; Fertil Steril 1992, V58, P748
(38) Thomas, P; Biochem J 1989, V264, P539 HCAPLUS

(39) Tripp, B; Proc of the 52nd Annual Meet of the Am Soc for Reprod Med 1996, PS78
(40) Wehling, M; Trends Endocrinol Metab 1994, V5, P347 HCAPLUS
(41) Wei, L; Cancer Res 1994, V54, P340 HCAPLUS
(42) Weigel, N; Mol Endocrinol 1992, V6, P1585 HCAPLUS
(43) Wistrom, C; Dev Biol 1993, V159, P679 MEDLINE
(44) World Health Organization; WHO laboratory manual for the examination of human semen and sperm-cervical mucus interactions, 3rd ed 1992
(45) Yanagimachi, R; The physiology of reproduction, 2nd ed 1994, P189
(46) Yang, J; Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1994, V91, P529 HCAPLUS

IT **600-57-7**, 11β-Hydroxyprogesterone
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(identification and characterization of functional nongenomic progesterone receptors on human sperm membrane)
RN 600-57-7 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,20-dione, 11-hydroxy-, (11β)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



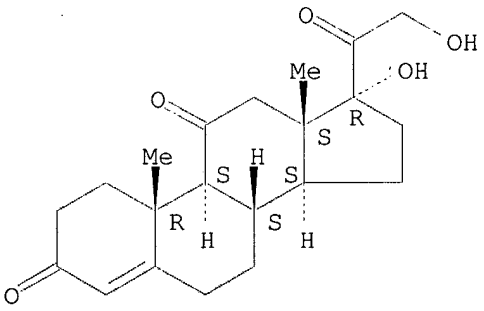
L46 ANSWER 45 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:705679 HCAPLUS
DN 125:339039
ED Entered STN: 28 Nov 1996
TI Microcapsules of pre-determined peptide(s) specificity(ies), their preparation and uses
IN Speaker, Tully J.; Sultzbaugh, Kenneth J.
PA Temple University, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-16
ICS A61K009-50
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 5
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9629059	A1	19960926	WO 1996-US3666	19960318
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5686113	A	19971111	US 1995-408052	19950321

g. daily for 30 days. Death from overdosage probably occurs through paralysis of the **central nervous system**, with respiratory failure. Normal elimination of I is through the urine; it is in equilibrium with and tends to balance the harmful effects of the acid but in overdoses it may also be found in the sweat. Autopsy shows lesions, congestion, and edema of the lungs, hemorrhages of the alveoli and meninges, and hyperemia of the liver, and sometimes, crystals of salicylic acid deposited in the thorax. Stimulation of adrenocorticotropin and cortisone production, gentisic acid production through the action of the hypophyso-adrenal system, and **hyaluronidase** or diffusion factor of Dur.acte.an Reynals have been investigated. Rheumatism is most active when the viscosity of **hyaluronic** acid of the synovial fluids is lowest. I inhibits this diffusion.

IT Blood pressure
(benzindoloquinolizine and pyridindole derivs. as, salicylamide as)
IT Synovial fluid
(**hyaluronic** acid in, in rheumatism, effect of salicylamide on)
IT Rheumatism
(**hyaluronic** acid of synovial fluids in, salicylamide effect on)
IT Urine
(salicylamide in)
IT Brain
(salicylamide retention in)
IT 490-79-9, Gentisic acid
(formation of, effect of salicylamide on)
IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone 9002-60-2, Corticotropin
(formation of, salicylamide effect on)
IT 6005-58-9, Salicylamide, oxime
(pharmacol. action of)
IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
(salicylamide effect on synovial, in rheumatism)
IT **53-06-5**, Cortisone
(formation of, salicylamide effect on)
RN 53-06-5 HCAPLUS
CN Pregn-4-ene-3,11,20-trione, 17,21-dihydroxy- (7CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT **9004-61-9**, **Hyaluronic** acid
(salicylamide effect on synovial, in rheumatism)
RN 9004-61-9 HCAPLUS
CN Hyaluronic acid (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L46 ANSWER 65 OF 65 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1954:36478 HCAPLUS
DN 48:36478
OREF 48:6539e-g
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI [Urinary] steroid exploration
AU Jayle, M. F.; Crepy, O.
CS Fac. med., Paris
SO Semaine des Hopitaux (1954), 30, 77-9
CODEN: SHPAAI; ISSN: 0037-1777
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11F (Biological Chemistry: Physiology)
AB The **steric** position of the OH bound to C3 in neutral steroids determined the specificity of their hepatic conjugation; 3-α-steroids were mainly bound by glucuronic acid, and 3-β-steroids only by sulfuric acid. Glucuronic acid-bound steroid could be fractionated by extracting with BuOH at various pH's. Metabolites of cortisone and of estrogens were soluble at pH 1.0-4.5. Between pH 5 and 6 metabolites of an unidentified steroid (virilizing hormone) were extracted, and at pH 10-12 the sulfo-**conjugated** steroids, metabolites of testosterone, progesterone, **corticosterone**, and of the virilizing hormone, were extracted Average urinary elimination in 61 healthy men and 10 women were, resp., 3-α-steroids 19 and 9, 3-β-steroids 15.5 and 8, 17-keto steroids 14.5 and 7 mg./day; phenolic steroids 42.5 and 35, folliculin 10 and 8 γ/day. In children from 3 months to 11 years, resp., 0.46 to 7.2, 0.61 to 5.1, 0.18 to 3.1 mg./day; 18.5, and 2 γ/day.
IT Steroids
(in urine)
IT Hormones
(metabolites of virilizing, in urine)
IT Liver
(steroid conjugation by)
IT Urine
(steroids in)
IT 52-39-1, Aldosterone
(reviews on)